"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Sunday, fair, warmer; moderate north and northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,734. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GOVERNOR OUSTS SING SING WARDEN IN AUTO SCANDAL

McCormick Deposed for Outings Taken with Sullivan, Convict-Banker.

DROVE HIS PRISONER IN CAR

"Reckless Disregard of Caution" Shown, Commissioner Baldwin Reports.

DOUBTS EVIDENCE ON LOAN

Investigator Thinks Official Conceals Where He Got the Money to Buy Motor.

SULLIVAN FREE IN YONKERS

Drank Soda with McCormick Family and Lolled in Tonneau, Reading a Magazine.

Thomas J. McCormick was removed as Warden of Sing Sing last night by John B. Riley, State Superintendent of Prisons, immediately after the Superintendent received a letter from Gov. Glynn requesting the action. The Governor based his request on the report made to him by Stephen C. Baldwin, who began an investigation Thursday morning into the charge that Warden McCormick had shown favoritism to David A. Sullivan, a prisoner committed to Sing Sing for his part in the wrecking of the Union Bank in Brooklyn, of which he was President.

Most of the specific charges against Mr. McCormick—that he made Sullivan his personal chauffeur, allowed him on occasion the freedom of Yonkers and New York, and left him alone in an automobile with members of the Warden's family—were borne out in the testimony taken by Mr. Baldwin. Also Mr. Baldwin reported that he had not been able to ascertain where Mr. McCormick obtained the money with which to buy the automobile Sullivan drove. He said that he did not believe the money was loaned to McCormick by the Yonkers hotel keeper Michael F. Lally, from whom Mr. McCormick testified he borrowed it.

Glynn's Letter to Riley.

The Governor received the last pages of Mr. Baldwin's report just before he left the Hotel Vanderbilt for a speaking tour of the Bronx. After he read the report he conferred for a few minutes with Mr. Baldwin and the Superintendent.

Gov. Glynn then sent the following letter:

Oct. 30, 1914.

Hon. John B. Riley, Superintendent of Prisons:

Dear Sir: As you are aware, a scandal relating to the management of the affairs of the State's Prison at Ossining has, within the last few days, been brought to my attention. Early yesterday morning I issued a commission to Mr. Stephen C. Baldwin to investigate the management of the prison, and he has been taking testimony yesterday and today on the subject. At my request he has submitted a report in writing to me, with his opinion, and I beg to inclose herewith a copy of the report.

Under the circumstances it seems to me that your duty is plain, and, since the authority to remove Thomas J. McCormick, the present incumbent of the office of Warden of the prison at Ossining, is vested absolutely in you, I beg to advise you that in my opinion the best interests of the people of this State demand his removal.

Yours very truly,
MARTIN H. GLYNN.

As soon as Supt. Riley had read the letter he sent Mr. McCormick this telegram:

Thomas J. McCormick, Yonkers, N. Y.:
In accordance with the findings and recommendations of Commissioner Baldwin to Gov. Glynn, I hereby remove you from the position of Agent and Warden of Sing Sing Prison.
JOHN B. RILEY, Superintendent.

Report to the Governor.

The report made by Mr. Baldwin to the Governor follows:

Hon. Martin H. Glynn, Governor:

Sir—Your commission, vesting in me the functions and powers to act as Commissioner in your place as provided by Section 8 of the Executive law, you handed to me in person at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Since then, by your direction, I have been conducting an inquiry into the management of the State's prison at Ossining. Pursuant to your suggestion that if possible I should make a report to you tonight, I beg to state:

That testimony has been taken by me at the State's prison in Ossining morning and afternoon, yesterday and today. This testimony shows that Thomas J. McCormick, Warden of the prison, has since the 29th day of August ultimo utilized the services of a convict in the prison named David A. Sullivan, formerly a prominent bank President in Kings County, as chauffeur; that on many occasions Sullivan has driven an automobile, purchased with money secured by McCormick on the date aforesaid, in and about Westchester County, often in Yonkers, and once in New York City.

Sometimes McCormick was alone with Sullivan in the car; on other occasions Sullivan drove McCormick, accompanied by McCormick's family; again the Warden had with him in the car his secretary, William J. Watson; and on other occasions Sullivan, by direction of the Warden, drove for Mrs. McCormick and her daughters, Sullivan being the only man in the car. The testimony further shows that Sullivan was frequently left alone in the car in Yonkers; that on one occasion in New York, when the car was being repaired in a machine shop, Sullivan was permitted to remain in the shop for a period of four hours, unattended by the Warden or any other person in authority. These facts were practically admitted by McCormick, whose testimony I took yesterday.

Sullivan in Yonkers.

Testimony has been elicited today from a number of witnesses, to the effect that Sullivan has been seen

Continued on Page 5.

LUSITANIA IS SAFE; HELD BACK BY GALES

Capt. Dow Allays Fears of Passengers' Friends by Wireless —Expected Today.

In response to wireless inquiries sent by THE NEW YORK TIMES as to the reason for the delay of the Cunard liner Lusitania, then twenty-four hours overdue, this reply came from her Captain last night:

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

S. S. LUSITANIA, Oct. 30, (via South Wellfleet, Mass.)—Lusitania O. K. Had bad weather. DOW.

The Lusitania was expected on Thursday night and the Cunard agents had arranged with Health Officer O'Connell and Collector Malone to bring her up if she got in before midnight.

Under Admiralty instructions British Captains do not send messages until they are this side of the Nantucket Lightship. Although Capt. Dow did not give any location it was understood that the Lusitania passed Nantucket about 8:30 P. M., and should be at her pier early today. She left Liverpool at 3:30 P. M. last Saturday with 400 first, 295 second, and 290 third class passengers. Among those on board were Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Miss Alice Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Duveen, and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea.

AQUEDUCT NEEDS REPAIR.

But Water Board Engineer Denies Any Serious Weakness in It.

A report that cracks had appeared in the concrete lining of the Catskill Aqusduct in the vicinity of Rondout Creek, started a rumor yesterday that much of the work had been found defective, that it would take months to effect necessary repairs and that the already great cost of the work, now in excess of the estimated $163,000,000, would be increased by an additional $400,000.

Prof. Charles P. Berkey of Columbia University, Consulting Engineer to the Board of Water Supply, said last night that the damage had been greatly exaggerated in the report which had reached this city, that little delay would result, and only a trifling extra cost would set things right again.

"We believe the trouble was due," he said, "to the sinking of the rock back of the affected section which showed up when the testing pressure was exerted. It is something, perhaps, which might have been anticipated, but which would have been unlikely to show until the tests had been made.

"It can be set right in two or three weeks, and all told should not add more than $100,000, if that, to the total cost of the work."

THINKS STEFANSSON SAFE.

Explorer's Secretary Believes He Is on Drifting Polar Ice.

Burt M. McConnell, secretary to Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the arctic explorer, who left Martin Point on March 22 in search of new lands, arrived in New York yesterday. He expressed his confidence that Dr. Stefansson was safe, although nothing has been heard from the explorer or his two companions, Ole Anderson and Storker Storkensen, since April 7, when McConnell and other members of a support party left them at the Continental Shelf and returned to shore. Stefansson's last words to McConnell were that he would continue for fifteen days and then turn back for shore. The party is now nearly six months' overdue, but McConnell believes they are safe on the floating ice 500 miles or more north of Alaska.

Mr. McConnell was satisfied that Stefansson did not reach Banks Land. He promised to build beacons if he got there, but, although the steamship Bear cruised along the south and southwest shores, no sign of the beacons was seen. Banks Land is to the eastward of the point where the support party left Stefansson, and the movement of the ice has been continually to the westward. This, McConnell said, undoubtedly prevented Stefansson from reaching Banks Land and probably made it impossible for him to return to Martin Point. He is certain, however, that Stefansson and his companions are now safe on a mass of drifting polar ice and will be able to withstand the hardships of the arctic region. They had enough ammunition, he said, to kill game which would keep them alive for a year and a half.

DANES CHEER OUR FLAG.

Celebrate the Arrival of an American Merchant Vessel.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 29.—The American oil tank steamship John D. Rockefeller arrived here today. For the last three years no mercantile vessel carrying the American flag has visited this port, and the advent of the vessel today was made the occasion for a hearty greeting by a large crowd which gathered at her pier.

The steamship United States sailed tonight for America. She had 1,200 American passengers aboard.

MARYE SEES THE CZAR.

New American Ambassador to Russia Presents His Credentials.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.—Georg: T. Marye, Jr., of San Francisco, the newly appointed Ambassador of the United States, presented his credentials today to Emperor Nicholas and formally assumed charge of the Embassy.

Accompanied by his staff Mr. Marye went by train to Selo, whence the party was conducted to the Palace by an Imperial escort.

HINDU SLAYER CONVICTED.

Man Who Shot Canadian Immigration Inspector Sentenced to Die.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 30.—Mewa Singh, a Hindu, was found guilty by a jury today of the murder of William Hopkinson, Canadian Immigration Inspector, and sentenced to be hanged Jan. 11 next. The Hindu shot Hopkinson in the Vancouver Court House nine days ago.

Hopkinson was active in preventing the landing of several hundred Hindus who arrived here some months ago on a steamship which had been chartered by a rich countryman of theirs in order to test the British Columbia Exclusion laws.

WILSON'S BAN ON SECTARIAN ISSUE

President Sends a Message to New Yorkers to Vote as American Citizens.

READ AT GERARD MEETING

Secretary McAdoo Says the Ambassador Is Needed in the U. S. Senate.

F. D. ROOSEVELT LAUDS HIM

Henry de Forest Baldwin Replies to William D. Guthrie's Attack on the Candidate.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO NEW YORK.

"I have but one message to convey to New York. It is this—an American citizen should never vote as a sectarian but always as an American citizen. Say this for me.
WOODROW WILSON.

The Independent Democratic mass meeting in Cooper Union last night in support of James W. Gerard's candidacy for the United States Senate received with great enthusiasm a significant message which President Wilson sent to the voters of New York through Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo. References to President Wilson throughout the meeting invariably brought applause. Robert Grier Monroe presided.

"I come here to ask your support for President Wilson," said Secretary McAdoo in his speech. "There is only one issue in this campaign—the President. He needs to be sustained by the people of this country in order that this country may be kept in its position as the dominant conservative force in this critical situation of the world's affairs. It is necessary that he should be generously supported at this election in order that at the proper time he may throw with the best effect the weight and prestige of this nation in the interests of peace.

"The President needs Gerard. I know him personally and I know him to be a trustworthy Democrat. We can use a few more trustworthy Democrats at Washington. The Democratic majority in the Senate is now so narrow that the great reforms urged by President Wilson, the great issues which he has vitalized might easily be imperilled by the defection of a few Democrats."

In his eulogy of Ambassador Gerard, Mr. McAdoo said that his absence from the campaign was not a handicap, because nothing inspired the confidence of the American people so much as the fact that a man remained at his post of duty, especially when his post of duty was a dangerous one.

Mr. McAdoo spoke warmly in praise of Gov. Glynn as a man of character and ability and said that New York State should re-elect him to put the Empire State in the position of supporting the Administration at Washington. Then he read the message of President Wilson, which was contained in the following telegram:

The White House, Washington, Oct. 30.
W. G. McAdoo, New York City.

The President has requested me to authorize you to use the following in your speech tonight to the Democrats of New York: "Within the last twenty-four hours I asked the President of the United States if there was any message he would like me to convey to you tonight. This is his reply: 'I have but one message to convey to New York. It is this: An American citizen should never vote as a sectarian, but always as an American citizen. Say this for me.'"
J. P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President.

Henry de Forest Baldwin defended the Ambassador from the charge made by William D. Guthrie. He said that Mr. Guthrie had recently written a recommendation of Justice Weeks for the Supreme Court bench, although Justice Weeks employs now as his private secretary the nephew of Charles F. Murphy, for employing whom previously in the same capacity Ambassador Gerard had been denounced by Mr. Guthrie.

"I don't mean to approve," said Mr. Baldwin, "the use by Supreme Court Judges of their patronage for political purposes, but I hold that it is unfair for Mr. Guthrie to denounce one man who did it and to indorse another who is doing absolutely the same thing. It would have been more courageous for him to attack the Judge now aspiring to the Supreme Court bench than to attack the man who has retired from that bench and is now an Ambassador."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was defeated by Ambassador Gerard for the nomination, paid a personal tribute to Mr. Gerard's abilities, and asked the audience to support him in the name of President Wilson. He said that the Republicans were so hard pressed for campaign issues that in Maine they were telling the fishermen that the failure of the herring run was due to the Democratic tariff.

James Byrne also attacked Mr. Guthrie, and read extracts from Bar Association reports praising Justice Gerard. He said that the feature of the campaign was the popularity of President Wilson and the enthusiasm which his name produced at all political meetings.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM REVIVED.

Anti-Catholic Issue Up-State Is Pushed in Secret.

Not since the "Know-Nothing" campaign of the early fifties, when Millard Fillmore ran for President with the active backing of an "American" Party of his own day and generation, has the religious issue been raised in a political campaign in this State with the vehemence it has shown in the present Gubernatorial contest.

At present the Republican leaders throughout the State, or some of them,

Continued on Page 4.

DYING SOLDIER-PRIEST GIVES ABSOLUTION

Hears His Comrade's Confession, and Penitent and Confessor Pass Together.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In the waiting room of the great railway terminus in Paris wounded soldiers were laid out on straw, waiting to be taken to the hospital. Eight of them were badly hurt, and some were evidently not long for this world.

One of them seemed to be very uneasy. A nurse went up to him and offered to arrange his bandages; but he said: "I want a confessor very badly."

"Is there a priest here?" asked the nurse.

Just then another soldier lying mortally wounded plucked the nurse by the sleeve. "Madam," he said, "I am a priest. I can give him absolution. Carry me to him."

The nurse hesitated. The second soldier was suffering from the effects of a horrible shell wound, and the least movement gave him excrutiating pain. But again the feeble voice said: "You are of the faith, and you know the price of a soul. What is one more hour of life compared with that?" and the soldier raised himself by a supreme effort to go to the side of his comrade. But the effort was vain; he had to be carried.

The confession did not take long, and the strength of the soldier-priest was ebbing rapidly away. When the time came to give absolution he made a signal to the nurse. "Help me to give the sign," he said.

The nurse held up his arm while this was being done. Death followed quickly for the priest and his penitent. They died hand in hand, while the nurse and the ambulance men fell on their knees on either side of them.

EAST INDIANS AIDING JAPANESE AT TSING-TAU

British Official Press Bureau Announces Their Participation —Battle Now On.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Official Press Bureau announces that an Indian contingent has joined the Japanese forces operating against the Germans at Tsing-tau.

The news that the Indians were fighting in the Far East, as well as in France, was received with great interest in London; but, aside from the brief announcement that they were at Tsing-tau, the Government had no comment to make.

TOKIO, Saturday, Oct. 31, 11 A. M.—It is officially announced that a general attack was opened at dawn today on the German position at Tsing-tao. The shelling of the fortress continues at this hour. The spirits of the allied troops are said to be high.

The Emperor's birthday is being celebrated today.

'DON'T COUNT THE FOE BEAT HIM,' HIS ORDER

New Aphorism Added to Military History by Russian General Dimitrieff.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Near Przemysl two Generals reported to their commander, the Bulgarian General Radko Dimitrieff, who is leading the Russian Army investing Przemysl, that they were unable to hold out owing to the overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

Gen. Dimitrieff replied with an aphorism which will doubtless become historic. He said:

"Don't count the enemy; beat him."

GERMAN SPIES ADOPT BOY SCOUTS' UNIFORM

Thus Gain Admission to Closed Military Points—Several Arrested but One Is Still at Large.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—German spies disguised as Scout Masters and in some cases even as Boy Scouts have been giving considerable trouble to the military authorities recently, although it is understood that this latest espionage scheme so far has gleaned little information of value to the Kaiser's General Staff. The Home Office and Sir Robert Baden-Powell have been cooperating to stamp out these spies' activities and already many arrests have resulted.

A notice posted at the Boy Scouts' headquarters in Victoria Street, however, shows that at least one German secret agent is still roaming about in the uniform of a British Scout Master. Scouts are directed to watch out for this man, a full description of whom is given and who is characterized as a "dangerous international spy."

His method appears to be to visit the strategical military points ostensibly performing a Scout Master's duties, but really supplying sentries with liquor, which apparently he hopes will lead them to divulge secrets, or at least permit him to enter forbidden places. He is considered the most daring of all who have adopted this form of disguise.

At present the Boy Scouts have access to many areas, such as military camps, closed ports, &c., barred to the ordinary public, and there is grave peril in an alien enemy's donning the Baden-Powell's world-famous uniform to satisfy his illegitimate curiosity with regard to British armaments.

FLEETS IN BATTLE IN THE BLACK SEA; RUSSIA WELCOMES WAR WITH TURKEY; BELGIAN FIGHTING GOES ON FIERCELY

NAVAL FIGHT OFF ODESSA

Czar's Fleet Engages the Raiding Turkish Warships.

RUSSIAN VESSELS SUNK

Gunboat and Torpedo Craft Lost--Odessa Shelled--American Property Destroyed.

EXTENSION OF WAR LIKELY

Belief That Greece, Balkan States, and Italy Will Fight—Bulgarian Attitude Doubtful.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says:

"It is reported from Constantinople that a battle between the Turkish and Russian fleets is in progress off Odessa."

The Russian gunboat Donets was sunk, a part of the crew were drowned and the others were killed or wounded by Turkish torpedo boats which, on Thursday, raided the Port of Odessa, according to a message to Lloyd's Agency.

The Russian steamers Lazareff, Witiaz, and Whampoa, and the French steamer Portugal were damaged by shell fire, and a number of sailors were killed or wounded.

Shells were also fired on suburbs of Odessa near a number of oil tanks, but the latter were undamaged. A sugar factory, however, was hit. Some civilians were killed or injured by the shells.

It is said here that in the Black Sea the Russian fleet has no single units as powerful as either the Goeben or the Breslau, the former German cruisers, but the number of Russian vessels, it is argued, will give Russia the advantage.

An invasion by land of European Turkey is impracticable, according to British observers, and the warfare will be naval. The Turkish Navy, assisted by the Goeben and Breslau, is considered to be far more formidable than the Ottoman army, which is said to be inefficiently equipped and poorly fed.

Greece will jump at the chance of again measuring swords with her ancient enemy, it is believed in London, and, with the two battleships recently purchased from the United States, she will be in a position to meet the Turkish ships on equal terms.

BERLIN, (via The Hague to London,) Oct. 30.—One version of the fighting in the Black Sea between the Turks and Russian torpedo boats which were attempting to prevent the Turkish fleet from steaming through the Bosporus to the Black Sea is that four Russian gunboats and one torpedo boat were sunk.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Oct. 30.—The Handelsblad says it has learned from Berlin that the Turkish fleet entered the Black Sea on Oct. 28 and that minor engagements followed.

Turkish scouts with wireless outfits are said to have appeared at the entrance of the Gulf of Suez.

According to the same advices, Turks living in neutral countries have been ordered to present themselves to their Consuls.

The Berlin newspaper Zeitung-am-Mittag publishes what purports to be an official communication from Constantinople. It reads:

"Russian torpedo boats attempted to prevent the Turkish fleet from leaving the Bosporus and steaming into the Black Sea.

"The Turkish ships opened fire and sank two of the Russian vessels. More than thirty Russian sailors, saved by the Turks, were made prisoners. The Turkish fleet suffered no loss."

RUSSIA WELCOMES TURKEY AS AN ENEMY

Sees in the Attack a Chance to Settle the Eastern Question.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Turkey, under German orders, has begun war upon Russia. The empire remains calm under the news. The Germano-Turkish acts of war were committed without a declaration of war, but the possibility, gradually strengthening into probability, of such action in name and on the responsibility of Turkey have long been

Continued on Page 2.

Summary of War News.

A report from Constantinople states that the Turkish and Russian fleets are now engaged in battle off Odessa.

Turkish torpedo boats bombarded the Port of Odessa on Thursday, sinking the Russian gunboat Donets, with three Russian liners, and the French steamer Portugal, all of which were lying in the harbor. Much property was damaged and several civilians were killed by stray shells.

The London Press Bureau reports that severe fighting continues with little intermission along the lines of the Allies, especially toward the north. The German resistance is stubborn, but, it is stated, the British forces are steadily gaining ground.

The Belgian Army has flooded the lower valley of Yser River, according to the French War Office, compelling the German forces to withdraw. Renewed activity on the part of the Germans is reported in the region of Rheims and along the heights of the Meuse, and to the south of the Woevre district.

The German report states that the attack on the German Army to the south of Nieuport and east of Ypres continues successfully. Several blockhouses and other points of support have been captured in the Argonne Forest, it is stated, and a French attack near Verdun has been repulsed.

Unofficial reports say that the Allies have retaken Lille, and that the Germans have withdrawn from Ostend.

Petrograd reports that the retreating German Army is being hard pressed beyond the Vistula. On the East Prussian front heavy fighting continues.

The British Press Bureau announces that a force of Indian troops has joined the Japanese Army in the operations against the fortifications at Tsing-tau.

Admiral Lord Fisher has been appointed First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty to succeed Prince Louis of Battenberg, who resigned because of the anti-alien agitation in England.

ENGLAND INCREASES CONTRABAND LIST

Includes Many Articles Not Heretofore Restricted and Requires Ship Guarantees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Government today published its modifications of the Declaration of London with relation to contraband and its new list of contraband articles. Some phases of the pronouncement are regarded as being quite severe, but in view of the circumstances the Government believes them to be justified.

Under the new code a neutral vessel with papers indicating that she is bound for a neutral destination and which proceeds to an enemy port may be seized and condemned on her return journey.

It is most probable that America will object to some of the articles which by this new list are made absolute contraband for the first time in history. There may also be a dispute between London and Washington over England's determination to examine into the ultimate destination of conditional contraband if it is suspected that the ultimate destination is in the enemy's country. America apparently has not yet agreed to this. It is also regarded as certain that from time to time there will arise disputes concerning stopped shipments, but at both the Embassy and the Foreign Office it is declared that there is no reason to believe these questions ever will bring serious friction, as both countries are exceedingly anxious to maintain harmonious relations.

A responsible official of the Government today informed the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Government was anxious to afford every facility to legitimate American commerce, but was compelled at the same time to guard its own interests. He said there was no intention on the part of the Government to interfere on a wholesale scale with neutral commerce, and that if shipments, when examined by British warships, appeared to be shipped to bona fide merchants in neutral countries and not destined for transshipment to England's enemies, there would be no difficulty.

While this is doubtless the attitude of the Government, there appeared this morning in The London Times an intimation of a startling character and which, if the action suggested were taken by the Government, would cause many complications. The Times, in discussing the sowing of mines north of Ireland, said:

"There is an increasing conviction that this danger will continue to grow and that the only remedy is the entire closing of the North Sea to neutral maritime traffic. The flags of neutrals have been persistently abused and with the fortunes of our Empire and our race at stake, we can take no avoidable risks."

If such action is taken, it will mean a virtual blockade of all the North Sea ports and there will certainly be an uproar from the neutrals. It will affect not only America's trade with Scandinavia and Holland, but also that of those countries.

SEEKS KROONLAND'S RELEASE.

United States to Ask Why Ship Is Held at Gibraltar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Unless information is received by noon tomorrow that the Kroonland, the Red Star Line's steamer, detained by the British naval authorities with a cargo of copper and 1,100 passengers at Gibraltar, has been released or will soon be allowed to proceed to Naples, the American State Department will make representations to Great Britain regarding the delay in freeing the vessel.

There was a rumor here today that the representations would be in the nature of a protest. At the State Department it was explained that protest was not the correct expression, but the British Government would be asked why the steamer was being detained. It was said that the representations, which would be submitted through Ambassador Page at London, would take the form of a statement that the United States Government believed the Kroonland was being unreasonably delayed.

100 PERISH IN WRECK OF A HOSPITAL SHIP

British Steamer Rohilla, Carrying Doctors and Nurses, Hits Rocks in a Gale.

LONDON, Oct. 30. — The British steamer Rohilla, which was being used as a hospital ship, ran on the rocks off Whitby, on the Yorkshire coast, early this morning, and it is believed that fully 100 of those on board the vessel have perished.

Including the hospital forces and her crew the Rohilla had about 200 persons on board. Among these were four women nurses and several doctors. All the women on board were saved. One of these is said to have been a Titanic survivor. Every one of the vessel's boats, except the last one launched, was smashed by the seas and washed ashore. The remaining boat was swamped near shore and those in it waded to safety.

Lifeboats with extreme difficulty brought ashore two loads of the vessel's passengers, after which further attempts at rescue with the boats were abandoned. During the day more than fifty persons were seen climbing to the rigging of the ship. After that she broke in two and the stern sank. Tremendous seas are lashing the wreck and it is feared that further rescues are impossible.

Early this morning the Rohilla's signals of distress were seen on shore, and soon afterward the bodies of four seamen were hurled upon the beach in a mass of wreckage.

The Rohilla, a vessel of 7,000 tons, was bound from Queensferry to Belgium to bring back wounded from France. She ran on the rocks half a mile south of Whitby, seventeen miles northwest of Scarborough, at 4 o'clock this morning during a violent southeast gale and rainstorm.

A dispatch to The Evening News from Whitby late today said the ship was breaking up. The life savers shot a line across the floating forward part of the Rohilla, but communication between the vessel and the shore could not be established.

WHITBY, England, Oct. 30.—The loss of life on the British hospital ship Rohilla, which crashed on the rocks of the Yorkshire coast near here before dawn today is a matter of doubt tonight. The vessel, however, is a total wreck, having broken in two while lifesavers on shore were shooting lines and trying vainly to make fast to the ill-fated ship.

When the vessel broke in two, eight men could be seen from the shore holding to a piece of wreckage from the after part of the ship, and it is assumed that they were swept to their death in the boiling sea. Fourteen bodies had been washed ashore this evening.

Rain was falling in torrents, a gale was blowing, and the seas were mountainous when the vessel hit the rocks. Distress rockets immediately flared above the Rohilla, attracting the coast guards, but as the sea continued violent, it was possible to launch only two boats from the shore. These boats brought back all the people they could carry.

Most of the ship's boats were crushed in the attempt to launch them, and only one got away, bearing a handful of survivors. Even these had to be dragged up the beach, as the boat capsized in the breakers.

PRINCE OF REUSS AMONG THE SLAIN

Heir to Prince Henry XXVII. on Latest German Casualty List—Also Two Generals.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—In a casualty list made public today, another Prince of a ruling house, Prince Henry of Reuss, son and heir to Prince Henry XXVII. of Reuss, is among the dead.

Among others who have died at the front are Major Gen. Ernest von Reichnau, of the Fifth Infantry Brigade, who fell Oct. 3 at Neuville, France, and Major Gen. Baron Franz von Massenbahn, commanding a landwehr brigade, who was killed in action on Oct. 26.

THE ALL-TOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Advt.

ALLIES CLAIM LARGE GAINS

Say They Have Repulsed Germans in Belgium and Advanced.

BELGIANS OPEN THE DIKES

And Invading Force That Had Crossed the Yser Is Forced to Retire Under Heavy Fire.

BERLIN REPORTS SUCCESSES

Says Attacks South of Nieuport Are Being Pushed--Have Won Ground in the Argonne.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 11:35 P. M.—The Official Press Bureau tonight issued this statement of conditions in the western theatre of the war:

Severe fighting continues with little intermission along the Allies' line, especially toward the north. The German resistance is stubborn, and fierce counter-attacks are made by them frequently.

Nevertheless, the British are steadily gaining ground. In a counter-attack one brigade delivered a brilliant bayonet charge, accounting for many of the enemy, whose losses throughout the fighting are heavy.

Gaining Ground, Says Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 30, 11 P. M.—This official communication was issued tonight:

In Belgium, according to the latest advices, there is nothing to report in the region of Nieuport or Dixmude.

On our left wing the enemy has directed violent attacks against the front of the British troops and on the two banks of the La Bassée Canal without obtaining any success.

There has been a recrudescence of activity in the region of Rheims and along the heights of the Meuse at the south of Fresnes-en-Woevre.

An afternoon bulletin said:

On the extreme left inundations brought about by the Belgian Army in the lower valley of the River Yser have compelled the forces of the enemy, which had passed the river, to withdraw. They were subjected to a violent cannonade by the Belgian and French artillery during their movement of retreat.

The Germans endeavored yesterday to deliver very violent counter-attacks on the French and British army corps which were progressing to the northeast and to the east of Ypres. At the end of the day our troops had, notwithstanding, continued their forward movement in the direction which had been assigned them, and had also taken possession of various points of support.

The British troops, assailed at several points to the north of La Bassée by superior forces, resumed the offensive with energy and reconquered to a considerable extent the terrain yielded to the enemy. At several points on their line of combat the British troops repulsed the attacks of the Germans, inflicting on them important losses.

On the remainder of the front there has been no general action, only partial offensive movements on our part, as well as on the part of the enemy. We have made progress almost everywhere, notably before certain villages between Arras and Albert, upon the heights of the right bank of the Aisne down stream from Soissons, and here and there along the Meuse to the north of Verdun.

Berlin Reports Several Successes.

BERLIN, Oct. 30, (via London.)—An official statement, issued by the German Army General Headquarters this morning, says:

Our attacks to the south of Nieuport and to the east of Ypres are being successfully continued. Eight machine guns and 200 British soldiers have been captured.

In the Argonne Forest our troops have occupied several blockhouses and points of support.

To the northwest of Verdun the French attacked without success.

In the other parts of the western war theatre and in the eastern arena the situation is unchanged.

GERMANS QUIT OSTEND; ALLIES RETAKE LILLE

Reports of Two Important Events Reach London, But Are Unconfirmed.

AMSTERDAM, (Via London,) Saturday, Oct. 31.—Both the Handelsblad and the Telegraaf report that the Germans have evacuated Ostend.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31.—The Daily Mail correspondent in northern France telegraphs:

"The Allies have reoccupied Lille and

advanced a considerable distance to the east. They have also captured Tourcoing, ten miles to the northeast."

The Times correspondent reports the same news on what he believes to be "unimpeachable authority," and adds: "The German Emperor has had his wish that his Bavarians should meet the English troops 'just once.' They have met in the centre of the battle line in Flanders. They have recoiled before us. "In the small corner of France, north of Lille, they have been forced back, foot by foot, on to the Belgian frontier."

BELGIANS SAY GERMANS LOSE.

Official Report Tells of Several Repulses of Foe Near Dixmude.

HAVRE Oct 30, (via London.)—The Belgian Minister of War has received the following from the headquarters of the Belgian Army:

During the night of the 28th and 29th the enemy again attempted to seize by surprise the southern end of the bridge at Dixmude, but was repulsed.

During the day of the 29th our front was subjected to heavy bombardment. Moreover, the enemy directed two infantry attacks, one against the right of our army division and another, and very violent one, against two brigades, mixed with other army divisions. The enemy was repulsed with very heavy losses, some of their companies being decimated.

On the other parts of the front the firing was intermittent during the day. To the south of Dixmude the Germans lost ground near Lughem, Mercken, and Bixschoote, where the French offensive is progressing in the south of Passchendaele. The Germans, who had assumed the offensive, were repulsed and lost ground south of Becelaere.

South of the River Lys the situation has undergone no great change, but meanwhile the French have succeeded in progressing in various points of the front.

The numerous prisoners taken give testimony to the accuracy and destructive character of our machine-gun fire, which, they say, inflicted heavy losses.

ALLIES WITHSTAND TERRIBLE BATTERING

Beat Off German Onslaughts and Gain Ground by Fierce Counter-Attacks.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Officers returning here from the battle front say that success for the Allies grows out of the series of furious conflicts on the extreme left wing, lying near the coast, as well as in the vicinity of Ypres and Arras. Everywhere, they say, the Belgian, French, and British forces have resisted the onslaughts of the German columns and replied with counter-attacks so full of vigor that they carried the Allies always still further forward in the movement to reoccupy Belgium.

The manner in which the Germans threw masses of men at the allied positions time after time, these officers say, caused astonishment. Among the Allies the impression prevailed that it was the determination of the Germans to break through at any cost. Their heroic sacrifices were vain, however, for after they had used themselves as a human battering ram they were compelled to fall back without having accomplished their task.

The attacks of the Germans today are reported not to have been accompanied with the violence of their previous assaults. The opposing forces were constantly in contact.

The behavior of the allied troops under the terrific strain has been remarkable. Battalions of French marines, formed of supernumeraries of the fleet, covered themselves with exceptional glory in a great bayonet charge along the coast line that did much toward forcing the Germans to retire.

Fight Hand to Hand.

Around La Bassée both the Allies and the Germans have displayed indomitable bravery in the hand-to-hand fighting which has been going on day and night for two weeks. First one side and then the other has taken the offensive, and the line has swayed sometimes this way and sometimes that. The country is interspersed with thick hedges and ditches, which make operations difficult, and often these obstacles must be overcome by the troops in the face of a withering fire.

On the intrenched line of the Somme, Oise, and Aisne frequent isolated actions occurred today, especially near Rheims. Both armies were so well buried in rifle pits and trenches, however, that no important change in positions was brought about.

The fact that the battle is progressing is more easily discernible at night than in the day time, when the smokeless powder renders the artillery and rifle fire almost invisible. In the darkness, however, flashes shoot out brightly, and the roar and rattle of the cannon and machine guns seem louder, while the scene is brightened by the flames from burning villages and farms.

A French aeroplane was compelled to descend yesterday between the French and the German trenches, but the occupants escaped. Last night Capt. Bellenger, with several mechanics and infantrymen, made a reconnoissance, and found the machine only slightly damaged. They made repairs and brought the aeroplane away in the face of a heavy fire from the enemy.

On the Meuse the Germans have been unable to bring their great howitzers into effective action owing to the hilly, wooded country, while the French troops, with their knowledge of the ground, have been able to execute very annoying manoeuvres. Today's infantry engagements in that region were very hot.

Capture Position in Alsace.

In Upper Alsace the Germans and French were intrenched opposite each other on the slopes on either side of a valley, but despite the difficulties of their task the French troops advanced in the face of a terrible fire and captured the trenches of the enemy, which they had swept previously with well-served artillery fire. The operation was costly in casualties, but the French obtained a commanding position.

ALLIED LINES ADVANCING.

Important Points Taken—Many Germans Lost in Canal Flood.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A Reuter dispatch from Paris says:

"I am able to state on the best authority that the efforts of the Allies are being crowned with success.

"In consequence of the opening of the sluices of the Yser Canal thousands of Germans were caught. Those who escaped drowning were harassed by the allied artillery.

"Some points of extra strategic importance have been occupied by the left wing of the Allies, while along practically the whole of the front, as far as the French eastern frontier, the Allies' progress continues. The German losses are terrific."

An Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News reports the Ostend representative of the newspaper Tyd as saying that thousands of wounded Germans are returning from the battlefield in Flanders.

Thousands of unburied bodies cover the battleground, the correspondent continues, and no one can form an adequate idea of the number of victims falling every moment in the fighting.

Between Leke and Middelkerke the German guns have ceased firing for the reason that the shells would kill German troops as well as the soldiers of the Allies. Consequently, only hand-to-hand fighting is taking place.

A Times correspondent in Northern France telegraphs:

"A high officer of the Belgian Army is authority for the statement that there was a time early last week when the Germans, if they had sustained for a few hours longer their fierce assault on the Belgian position, would have won a general and decisive victory on the Yser.

"The Belgians were actually on the point of retreat, partly owing to trouble with their supplies of ammunition. They decided, however, to fight as gamely as possible to the last cartridge. To their amazement, the Germans, at the critical moment, hastily retreated and took up a position far behind their previous position.

"The reasons which induced the German retirement probably will never be known. They were twice as numerous as the Belgians and tremendously superior in artillery. Their move must have been made under a total misapprehension of the condition of the staying power of the enemy, or may have been simply a clumsy invitation to the Belgians to risk annihilation by taking the general offensive."

The Daily Mail correspondent in France says:

"The German naval gunners are doing better than the army gunners, but the German fire is quite insignificant in effect as compared with the British naval fire.

"On the other hand, the German spy system is extremely efficient. It is puzzling the British officers how they get their news. Before the British battleship Venerable had been off the Belgian coast half an hour a German submarine was dodging after her. Four additional German submarines were about yesterday."

FRENCH RAIN BOMBS ON GERMAN OFFICERS

Squad of Airmen Drives Staff from Chateau, Then Bombards Woods Nearby.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—French airmen from their base near Dunkirk today made reprisals on the Germans. A bomb-throwing air team, consists of six biplanes and two monoplanes, soared away to the southeast to a house near Dixmude, where the German headquarters staff had been established, after it had been driven pell-mell by the naval gunfire from a big house near the coast. The new headquarters was a château in pleasantly wooded grounds.

The aeroplane team carried 240 bombs. The machines flew one after another over the château and each dropped a number of the explosive missiles. Hardly had a half dozen of these fallen on the roof of the château before the slate roofing and masonry was hurled about, and flames broke out in the building.

The German staff ran out of doors and hid in the woods, and the aviators who had not previously flown over the château dropped bombs among the trees where the Germans had secreted themselves. The entire team of flyers returned safely to their Dunkirk base in the evening.

BATTLE IS MOVING NORTH.

Windmills a Feature of the Fighting Area Along the Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A FARM IN BELGIUM, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The battle in this corner of the world still thunders along, though our heads are no longer aching at the infernal noise of it. It has moved further afield inland amid the difficult wooded country further away from sea and nearer and nearer to Bruges.

The main German army is massed north of the railway line, which runs snakily from Dixmude to Thielt and Deynze. Behind and to the east the road is being cleared all the way to Brussels, while great deeds are being enacted much further down toward Ypres.

The little village of Zeusebreke has been bearing the brunt of the battle today. The latest news tonight from that area of earthquake and eclipse was that little progress had been made by either side.

Windmill fighting has been a peculiar feature of the last two days' struggle here. On both sides these peaceful objects of the countryside have been used as signaling towers and range-finding stations until a roving shell has made matchwood of them, set them ablaze, and sent them tumbling about the ears of their tenants like card houses in a sudden draught. Church towers and mills have suffered alike in the tornado.

Along the coast all is quiet. Mariakerke has been completely evacuated and the order was sent along the coast northward today that the householders of every house along the front of all the seaside towns in this part of the Belgian littoral must leave. Only four hours' notice was given.

BELGIANS SAVED BY FLEET.

Now Calais Is Declared to be Out of Danger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE FRENCH COAST, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to the London Standard.)—The fight for Calais is practically over. The great battle of the coast has taken another phase. It is now the Allies' fight for Ostend and Belgium. They are taking the aggressive, and so far all goes well.

The great shells from 12-inch guns of the British battleships have played havoc with the best artillery the Germans can put against them. Their great siege howitzers are no use against a mobile fleet. Their most powerful field guns require extraordinary luck as well as a maximum of skill to be effective against the lighter warships while traveling at full speed on a diagonal course, which presents the least possible aiming surface, and also renders it almost impossible for them to get the exact range.

The Yser of West Flanders, which has proved an impassable barrier to the Germans, is a sluggish stream at best. Now it is crimson with blood and dammed in places by corpses so that its waters overflow into fields beside its course that were till the dikes were cut to submerge them fertile meadows of green.

But although the British and French forces have fought magnificently all along the line south of Dixmude, the chief glory of victory in the battle of the road to Calais is due to the heroic Belgian Army to which, at the earnest request of King Albert, was intrusted the honor of holding the northermost part of the line, defending thus the last remnant of Belgian territory unoccupied by the Germans.

A week ago today the Belgian Army was so terribly overmatched by the German attack that the King had to appeal for instant aid from the Allies. It came in the form of a vigorous attack upon the German lines of communication eastward by the British fleet.

Now the Belgians are pressing on, spurred by the hope of vengeance and by a revived determination to drive the enemy from their native land, and striving to convert the German retirement into a rout.

Just as Napoleon's scheme, invasion of England from Boulogne, came to nought, the Kaiser's hopes have been dashed to pieces forty miles from Calais. His persistence in the policy of Calais at any cost is madness. If in three days after the occupation of Ostend his troops could have hacked through to Calais, he might have counted it a great achievement, but when one week passed and then another and the German losses between Dixmude and Ostend mounted to probably 100,000 men hors de combat, the hurling of ever-fresh masses of old men and boys along the sodden roads of West Flanders became insanity.

NEWSPAPER MAN WOUNDED.

New Yorker, with Camera, in 26 Battles with the German Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER, Oct. 30. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I met today a strange, battered figure of a man, the first newspaper man so far as I am aware, to be wounded in the war. He was Donald C. Thompson one of the camera men of The New York World.

He has been in twenty-six battles with the German Army, and was in Dixmude the other day with half a dozen German officers, when the British shelled it for the twentieth time. A shell smashed into an already ruined house in which they were taking shelter and, exploding close by him, wounded him in the face, tore part of his nose away, and stripped part of his coat from his back.

"I felt as though I had been struck by a thunderbolt," he said, "and that I was being whisked into the air. Then I knew no more until I found myself in a field hospital, lying among a batch of German wounded with a bandage strapped across my face and my whole body a mass of bruises. I guess I have had enough of the show for a spell, and am getting across to England as quick as I can for a rest."

He added that the fight now going on incessantly in the Dixmude area was the fiercest and most relentless of the whole war. Dixmude has been bombarded and bombarded again, burnt out and reburnt until there is very little of the place left. It is a ghastly, smoking ruin.

"The Germans are still fighting well and with marvelous determination," he said, "but are getting an awful hammering, and their cavalry is utterly demoralized. Their losses have been terrific.

"I have seen the Indian soldiers in action. Their work has been splendid, particularly that of the Gurkhas, whose ferocity nothing on earth or in heaven seemingly can stop. Some of them, but not many"—and this was said significantly—"have been taken prisoners.

"The British cavalry work is both the admiration and dismay of the Germans who, whenever it is a matter of business at close quarters, do not attempt to withstand their dashing onslaughts but turn and run."

MANY GERMANS DESERTING.

Military Stop Ghent Trade in Civilian Clothes—Frontier Guarded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Along the front from Nieuport to Dixmude the German attacks have decidedly weakened.

Trainloads of German wounded, arriving at Bruges, give a melancholy view of the situation. All the men looked to be in the last stages of weariness and dejection.

Along the Yser stubborn fighting continues.

On the Dutch side of Ostend much activity is being displayed among the large bodies of German troops. The garrison at Zeebrugge has been heavily increased and sailors also occupy Ramscapel, near Heyst, each citizen being compelled to provide tan men with food and lodging. Large supplies of meat, sugar, vegetables, and coffee are demanded from the people.

Guns are mounted at Heyst and were tested yesterday. A strange situation prevails at Ghent. There has been an extraordinary run on the tailors' shops by German soldiers, who secretly tried to obtain suits in order to desert the army and cross into Holland. Many succeeded in doing so. In consequence of the numerous desertions, the military made sudden raids on all the tailoring establishments and found the workmen busy with soldiers' orders.

Heavy penalties are being inflicted on all engaged in this sort of business; all points on the Dutch frontier are being closely watched and no one is allowed to leave on whom the least suspicion of desertion rests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 30.—A Daily Telegraph correspondent on "the Belgian frontier" points to the constant desertions from the German ranks as evidence of their demoralization. So serious has this become he says, that on all the roads leading toward the Belgian frontier patrols have been sent out for the special purpose of looking out for German soldiers seeking sanctuary across the border. For the same reason the tramway service along the coast between Ostend and Knocke has been stopped each day, while the cars are still running. Patrols found among the passengers German soldiers who, having obtained civilian clothes from deserted houses along the littoral, were endeavoring to get over the border.

PARIS FEELS NEW HOPE.

Temps Says a Decisive Victory Is Being Won.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Though Petrograd and Moscow have rejoiced in Russian victories, though the bells have rung in Berlin, and the English ports have cheered their succesful sailors, Paris has never roused herself from the state of depression caused by von Kluck's one-time nearness. Even when Gen. Joffre announced that the victory on the Marne was incontestable the boulevards remained silent and unilluminated. The press was unable to avoid a note of doubt in the most triumphant eulogies, but now, though no definite victory is announced, Paris is pervaded by a spirit of hope and gladness while the newspapers adopt an increasingly confident tone.

The Temps, a representative of official opinion, ends its résumé—written before the publication of today's communiqué—with the following significant passage:

"The hour of the enemy's definite retreat approaches. We can wait, watching their incessant desperate efforts to wear them out and render them less able to resist us on other battlefields, whether along the Meuse or the Rhine. We can say that victory which the Allies are in process of winning is indeed definite, and that all subsequent conflicts will be only a triumphal rally call at the quarry's death."

M. Simyan, former Secretary of State for posts and telegraph, who acquired considerable prominence last year by his firm attitude toward the postal employes who wished to strike, has suffered a bereavement through the war, says the Cri de Paris, in especially distressing circumstances. He recently received information that his eldest son had been killed in Alsace and buried by the Germans at Rambervilliers. Wishing to recover the body the ex-Minister visited the spot and found by asking the inhabitants who were compelled to dig the graves, that his son had been buried with thirty other Frenchmen in a large trench.

After exhumation, M. Simyan identified the body. Wishing to have a souvenir, he cut a lock of hair, picking from a heap of débris a scrap of paper in which to wrap it. By an extraordinary coincidence the paper was covered with writing, which M. Simyan recognized as his son's, containing his will and a final message. The concluding words were: "I don't want mourning worn for me if France is victorious."

M. Simyan's younger son, who volunteered at the outset of the war, has been engaged near Saint Mihiel; but the father has not received news from him for the last month.

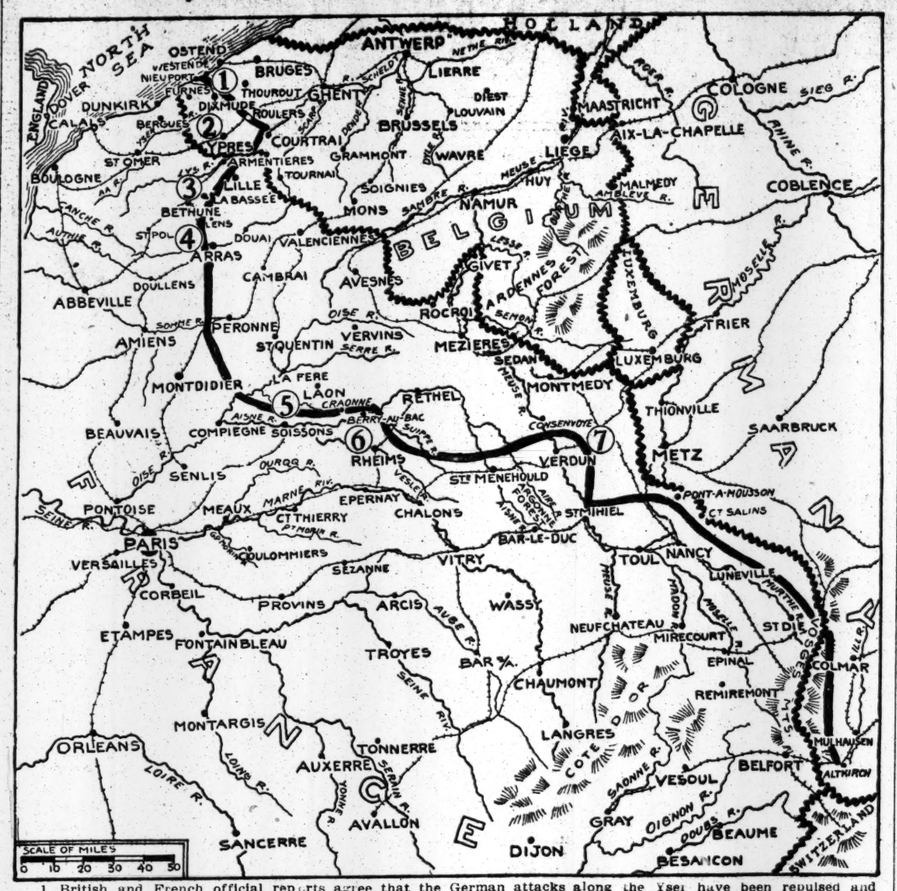
The Figaro says that the French military hospital at Besançon has just received a valuable addition to the staff in the person of a famous Swiss surgeon, Dr. Roux of Lausanne, who recently informed the French Ambassador at Berne of his desire to volunteer his services on behalf of France and accepted gratuitly.

That officers of the German Army greatly underestimated the French resources is evident from a remark of an aristocratic young Lieutenant of the Prussian Guard, now a French prisoner, which the Eclair publishes.

Detained at the citadel at Montpellier, near Marseilles, he watched silently the scene of animation in the barracks square, where large bodies of young and vigorous troops were being drilled, then said sadly: "Ah, my poor brothers! They little think France still has reserves like these."

The Journal says at the last meeting of the restaurant keepers' syndicate it was unanimously decided that no member would allow a German brand of champagne to obtain mention on his menus. The suggestion is made that any one whose cellars still contained the champagne should forthwith offer it to hospitals.

Important Points in the Western War Area



1. British and French official reports agree that the German attacks along the Yser have been repulsed and Paris States that the hostile force that passed the river has been forced back because the Belgians opened the dikes Berlin, however, asserts that the German operations in this region are progressing.
2. East of Ypres also, according to the German official report, the Kaiser's troops are gaining. Paris, on the other hand, says that the Allies have repulsed severe attacks and made advances.
3. Around La Bassée the fighting has been of the severest character. Here British forces are engaged and, according to the French official report, they have reoccupied ground that had been lost along the canal. The German attacks are being continued.
4. The French are advancing between Arras and Albert, according to Paris.
5. Gains are also reported for the Allies in the neighborhood of Soissons.
6. The French official report says that military operations are being resumed near Rheims.
7. Accounts differ widely as to the real events in the vicinity of Verdun. Berlin says the Germans have made progress in the Argonne forest and have repulsed French attacks northwest of Verdun. Paris says the Allies are making gains all along the Meuse to the north of the great fortress.

MOSLEMS THREATENING WAR ON CHRISTIANS

Demonstrations at Damascus—Invasion of Egypt Is Feared.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.—Sir Louis Mallet, the British Ambassador, has called the attention of the Grand Vizier to reports of an intended Bedouin raid into Egyptian territory.

He warned the Vizier that such a raid would be regarded as a hostile act on the part of Turkey by the British Government.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31.—There have been great manifestations at Damascus, Asiatic Turkey, in favor of a war against Christians, and especially against Great Britain, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens.

The massing of Bedouins along the Egyptian frontier, the dispatch adds, is being continued.

Strong Turkish cavalry divisions are said to have arrived in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Akabah, on the Red Sea, about 200 miles south of the Suez Canal.

This news is contained in a Cairo dispatch received in Vienna, and forwarded to London by the correspondent at Amsterdam of the Central News Agency.

KAISERS DROPPED FROM ARMY LIST

Wilhelm and Franz Joseph No Longer British Officers—German Duke Goes Too.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The names of the German and Austrian Emperors have been removed from the list of British Field Marshals in the Army List just published, and also from the lists of officers of the Royal Dragoons and the King's Dragoon Guards, of which regiments they were respectively Colonels in Chief.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha ceases to appear on the list as Colonel in Chief of the Seaforth Highlanders.

PEACE STORY WON'T DOWN.

London Paper Reiterates Charges of German Proffer to France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31.—The Morning Post confirms the statements of The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent that Germany has made peace proposals to France by which—if they are accepted—France is to get back all Lorraine and part of Alsace, while Germany retains a part of Belgium, insuring her a clear way to the Scheldt.

"Needless to say," adds The Morning Post, "this proposition has been received by the French Government with an indignant refusal."

The Morning Post says of the proposal:

"It is extraordinary in itself, and it is significant, especially as it is made on the heels of the débacle in Poland, as a confession on the part of the Germans that they have lost all hope of winning in the war. The worst aspect of the proposal, however, is the suggestion that the French, one of the noblest, one of the most loyal nations in the world, might consider terms of that kind. The Germans, and especially those of them who direct the policy of the nation, have very frequently proved themselves to be poor judges of the character of foreign peoples.

"How otherwise could they imagine that France, who has suffered herself, and who has watched Belgium suffer the extremes of human misery at their hands, would desert her friends and make a peace which would seal the degradation of one of her most faithful allies. Moreover, France respects the neutrality of Holland, and another of the amazing features of the proposal is the assumption that France would be willing to override Dutch rights. Germany should finally understand that no peace will be made until it is dictated by the Allies in Berlin.

"We notice that the Germans state that they have made no such proposal; the proposal has nevertheless been made."

LONDON, Oct. 30.—"The report that Germany has made peace proposals to France, offering special concessions, was repudiated today by the German Consul General at Amsterdam as completely unfounded," says a dispatch from the Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam.

RUSSIA WELCOMES WAR WITH TURKEY

Continued from Page 1.

foreseen, and Russia has taken her measures accordingly. So far as the Black Sea is concerned, the Russian Admiralty is quite confident of the result of the collision; and Russia generally is disposed rather to welcome an attack by Turkey, since it will enable her to settle the long-standing Eastern question once for all under circumstances entirely favorable, thanks to her alliance with France and Great Britain.

Turkish naval act vity is not expected to prove more than a short-lived annoyance. On the other hand, the Turkish soldiers are known to be admirable material if well officered. They are now entirely under the command of German officers in the highest ranks, but the fighting officers are, as was shown in the Balkan wars, of lower quality than Turkey has known for centuries, inasmuch as the Young Turk politicians, after their successful coup d'état, seized upon all possible posts in the army as the booty of their political victory. Under German direction the Turks three years ago made their arrangements for invading Russia, when the time came, by way of the Persian frontier, and for that purpose seized an admirable place d'armes for the concentration of their armies west of Lake Urumia, in Persian territory. They were ejected after their Balkan defeats, but have again been taking steps toward the occupation of this region, using the subservient Kurds, or Turks in the disguise of Kurds, to herald their advance.

Of course Germany's main hope in forcing her actual vassal Turkey into the world war is to create unrest among the Mussulman millions. If the Khalifa were attacked instead of attacking, it is possible that something of this hope might be realized; but I understand that under the actual circumstances this German calculation, like so many others, will utterly fail.

With regard to the attitude of the Balkan States in this new crisis: Rumania will undoubtedly take the field against Turkey; Bulgaria will probably follow her national policy, whatever her rulers may personally desire, and after the national upheaval will join her Slav brethren against the Germanic combination; Greece of course, will go with the Allies.

Altogether, Germany's action in Turkey's name may be welcomed as affording an opportunity for the satisfactory settlement of a question which has embroiled the leading nations of Europe for many centuries past.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—At 4 o'clock this afternoon Russia had not yet declared war on Turkey or received any declaration of war from Constantinople.

The Turkish diplomatic representative here is also without instructions of any kind from his Government. He maintains the belief that the bombardment of Theodosia and Novorossysk must have been due to a lamentable misunderstanding, and thinks it possible that a favorable dispute over the control of the Turkish Navy may have led to some irresponsible action on the part of the commanders without orders from the Government.

The Russian Government, especially in view of the scattering of mines in the Black Sea, whereby some Russian merchantmen have already been sunk, feels that the present situation cannot last another twenty-four hours.

Constantinople Cable Cut.

The cable between Constantinople and Odessa has been interrupted since Wednesday, and the passenger service to and from Odessa has ceased.

According to statements by the latest arrivals at Odessa, there have been angry scenes between the rival factions at the Porte fighting for the control of Turkish policy. The cruiser Goeben had her guns trained on the Sultan's palace when the pacifist party was holding a conference. Enver Pasha was always attended by six adjutants carrying revolvers.

Both Rumania's and Bulgaria's representatives visited M. Sazonoff, the Foreign Minister, today.

Russian opinion continues to regard the new enemy with the utmost equanimity. The Retch observes that Germany has already lost most of her colonies, and will also lose her Turkish colony, for which the present war is really being waged. She was determined to seize Asia Minor and Bagdad and to materialize the whole golden dream of the militant Pan-Germans. Instead, this dream will fall to pieces with the final partition of Turkey.

By The Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30, (via London, Oct. 30.)—Farahdinn Bey, the Turkish Ambassador here, said tonight:

"I have had no instructions from Constantinople, communication now being cut, and have heard only from the Russian newspapers about Turkey beginning war. I am now in the hands of the Russian Government, whose instructions I am awaiting.

"I am sorry that my labor to improve the relations of the two countries has had so disastrous an ending. What moved the Sultan's Government to take this step is absolutely unknown to me. I am sure I have nothing to fear personally."

While giving this interview in the Turkish Embassy a clamorous throng surrounded the building, manifesting against Turkey. The people were restrained from violence by mounted gendarmes.

Earlier the same mob paraded the streets with bared heads, singing and cheering. They called the orchestras out of the hotels and demanded that they assist by playing the national anthem.

The excitement in Petrograd is the greatest since the declaration of war against Germany.

MAY GREATLY EXTEND WAR.

Belief That Not Only Balkans, but Also Italy, Will Be Involved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—There is little doubt that when Russia takes action against Turkey, as she is certain to do, England and France will join with their ally and Turkey will be warring with three allies, all of them intent upon eliminating the Sultan from Europe forever.

The British Government is not ready to describe what course of action it will follow, and evidently awaits Russia's action. There are active exchanges of views in progress between the Entente countries.

Turkey's entry into the conflict is regretted, yet there is a feeling of relief, not only on account of the ending of the suspense as to what she might do, but also because the Allies have an opportunity once for all to rid Europe of a source of constant trouble and irritation and of recurring wars.

Whether Turkish participation will result in a general conflagration in the Balkans, and also in the entry of Italy into the field of battle, adding immeasurably to the general holocaust, remains uncertain, although these events are expected.

On the surface it seems that Turkish participation means the almost immediate entry of Greece and Rumania into the conflict against the Sultan's forces, while Bulgaria remains an unknown factor. It may be that Bulgaria has an arrangement with Turkey for giving assistance to her in case Greece and Rumania attack her.

The Attitude of Italy.

Turkish and Italian interests notoriously conflict, and Turkish participation makes Italy's entry into the war more likely than ever before. Regarding possible Italian participation, a hypothesis was set forth to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today by a well-informed official, which, while he said it was simply legitimate speculation, is interesting and may prove significant.

It was that Italy's participation in this war, which has been expected to take place for one reason or another, may now come through Italy's interest in gaining some foothold in the northeastern corner of the Mediterranean. Italy having certain interests in Asia Minor which Turkish victory and expansion would jeopardize. Thus Italy would obtain an excuse for participation in the war, would send armies to Asia Minor to halt the Turkish advance, and become engaged in the general war with Turkey.

Italy wants certain things as a result of Europe's great war, and knows she cannot get them without lending a hand. Primarily, she wants certain Austrian ports in the Adriatic which were formerly Italian. Unless she takes part in the war there is no likelihood that the Allies will give them to her, but should she now assume the task of handling Turkey, leaving the Allies free and unhampered to continue the war with Austria and Germany, the Allies would owe her a debt which could be repaid by giving Austria's Adriatic possessions to her.

Preferable to War in Alps.

Besides, the proposition of fighting Turkey is far more attractive to Italy than fighting in the cold Alps this Winter against Austria.

It is just possible, according to this hypothesis, that Italy will take on Turkey and that skillful diplomacy may keep out Greece, Rumania, and Bulgaria, although this is rather doubtful.

England would, indeed, be indebted to Italy if the protected Egypt from Turkish attack.

There is no question in the minds of the British Government that Germany instigated Turkey, yet this view conflicts with American advices of an official character. These are that, while the German military have been urging Turkey on, the Government at Berlin has really been against Turkish participation, knowing that this would probably mean Greek, Rumanian, and probably Italian participation. If this is true there appears to have been another piece of German diplomatic bungling.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 30.—Turkey's entrance into the war was the sole topic of conversation here today. It occupied the attention of the Ministers at a council of the Cabinet. Speculation was rife as to the consequences which Turkey's action would have on the European situation.

In official circles it is stated that the attitude of the French Government for the present will be a waiting one. Complete solidarity exists among England, France, and Russia, it is said, in the face of the situation created by the action of the Turkish warships in the Black Sea, but no decision as to what move will be made is expected for a few days.

According to advices received by the French Government there are now 1,500 German military officers and engineers in Turkey.

CZAR'S ENVOY WITHDRAWN.

Italian Embassy Asked to Protect Russian Interests in Turkey.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has been withdrawn, according to an official announcement made here today, and in consequence of the Turkish attacks on Russian ports instructions have been sent to the Russian Consuls in Turkey to leave the country.

ROME, Oct. 30.—On the request of the Russian Government the Italian Government has instructed its Ambassador at Constantinople to protect Russian subjects and interests.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) Oct. 31.—It is understood that the embassies of the allied powers, fearing a rupture, have already made the necessary arrangements for the departure of the diplomatic representatives.

SAYS IT IS TURKEY'S END.

London Times Declares the Ottomans Will Be Relegated to Asia.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Times says today:

"The situation in the Near East has developed logically. For some weeks past the influences controlling the Ottoman Government have been working to provoke the Allies into declaring war on Turkey. These efforts have been in vain, as the allied powers were determined not to be the aggressors.

"They met acts of provocation, like the incorporation of the German cruisers Breslau and Goeben in the Turkish navy and the abolition of the capitulations, merely by protests. Then a sort of ultimatum was addressed to England regarding the watch kept upon the mouth of the Dardanelles. This also failed, and finally the Turks began a military demonstration against the Egyptian frontier, but they found all preparations made for an attack.

"It is believed that the Sultan and some of his advisers favor a policy of neutrality, but that they have been overborne by the Committee of Union and Progress, (Young Turks,) which is bent on war.

"Great numbers of Turkish troops are supposed to be massed along the Russian frontier, where the problem of feeding them must be arduous. To the south the Ottoman forces are believed to be echeloned through Southern Syria and Palestine, with forces actually upon the Egyptian frontier, at Rafa on the Mediterranean, and at Akaba on the Red Sea.

"The Allies are quite ready for Turkey. All preparations have been made by England in Egypt, along the banks of the Suez Canal, and on the peninsula of Sinai. Greece, too, is ready, as Turkey will soon discover.

"By her foolish yielding to the instigations of Germany, Turkey has pronounced her own doom. The Ottoman Empire in Europe will soon be merely a memory. Since the Turks are resolved on self-destruction, we do not regret their appearance in the ranks of the combatants.

"The present mighty struggle will mean for Europe not only the end of Prussian militarism, but also the end of the Turks in Europe. These have been the chief menaces to the peace of the Old World for more than fifty years. Syria, Arabia, and Mesopotamia will also be freed from the blighting influence of the Turk, who will be relegated to the obscure valleys of Asia Minor."

EAGER TO FIGHT THE TURKS.

Armenians and Caucasians Enrolled in a Volunteer Force.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Turkish Ambassador has not left Petrograd and the Russian Ambassador has not left Constantinople.

The impression prevails here that Germany has forced the conflict against the will of the majority of the members of the Turkish Government.

Russia is well prepared to deal with the new situation created by Turkey. The Black Sea fleet has long been in readiness, and, in addition to the regular troops in the Caucasus, a volunteer corps has been organized among the Armenians, Georgians, and Mohammedans. The Armenians in particular are overjoyed at the prospect of fighting their hereditary enemy, and wealthy Armenian merchants are contributing large sums for the equipment of the volunteer forces.

Caucasian mountaineers are enrolling, too, with the greatest alacrity. Most of them are Mohammedans, but their sympathies are not with Turkey, and fighting is the breath of life to them. They ask no greater boon than to be allowed to use their horses and rifles against Russia's enemies.

The settled Tartar population of the Caucasus, which has been more directly exposed to Ottoman influences, has given innumerable proofs of its loyalty to Russia.

The Petrograd newspapers express concern at the attitude of Bulgaria, but most of them refuse to admit the possibility of her aiding Turkey against the empire that liberated her from the Ottoman yoke.

AMERICAN PROPERTY SHELLED

Destroyed by Odessa Bombardment Washington Asks Details.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The State Department today received the following dispatch from George T. Marye, the new American Ambassador at Petrograd:

"American Consul at Odessa reports city under bombardment last night. American property destroyed."

The dispatch was dated 7 P. M. Oct. 29.

Acting Secretary of State Lansing at once called on the American Embassy at Petrograd to report the exact nature of the damage to American property. If the usual twenty-four hours' notice of bombardment was not given, Americans will have a claim for damage to all property which could have been removed. The destruction of houses or buildings owned by foreigners, however, is not regarded as a subject of claims, being classed as an incident of war to which aliens subject themselves in buying foreign property in a foreign country.

On the basis of the information transmitted by Ambassador Marye the State Department has cabled to Henry Morgenthau, the American Ambassador at Constantinople, asking him to ascertain the extent of the damage inflicted on American property.

Ambassador Morgenthau in a brief cablegram late today made no mention of a declaration of war by Turkey on Russia, but said the British Ambassador had informed him of the bombardment of Odessa by three Turkish destroyers and the sinking of a Russian gunboat.

The Russian Embassy today received word from its Foreign Office that Turkey had taken warlike action toward Russia. The dispatch did not give any details, nor did it state whether the action was on land or sea. Officials of the Embassy refused to comment on the situation.

Hussein Bey, the Turkish Chargé here, dismissed the situation with a curt statement of "no news" and a refusal to be disturbed.

In diplomatic circles it is expected that the action of Turkey will speedily be followed either by a declaration of war or notification to the powers of the existence of a state of war.

The expectation here is that Turkey's next move will be an attack on England through Egypt by land. The Mediterranean fleets of England and France are strong enough to prevent any attack from the sea by Turkey on Egypt.

The participation of Greece and Rumania in the war as a result of Turkey's action is regarded as certain in well-informed diplomatic circles in Washington. Greece will be on the side of the Allies, and the allied powers believe that Rumania will also support their cause.

There is more interest among diplomats here in the attitude of Bulgaria than in any other feature of the situation in the Near East.

Diplomatic representatives in Washington of the allied powers have believed from the outset that as soon as Turkey had fully prepared her army and navy for the conflict she would cast the die for war. Great Britain, Russia, and France have made it plain to Turkey, it is understood, what the consequences might be. The Anglo-French fleet, which has been comparatively unoccupied in the Mediterranean, would bombard the ports of Asia Minor. Greece would probably join the Allies against Turkey, and the Balkan States would be drawn into the general imbroglio, with the prospect that Italy might be found fighting Turkey as well.

GOEBEN IS TURKEY'S HOPE.

German Cruiser Outclasses Any Ship of Russia's Black Sea Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE GUNS AND AIRCRAFT

Pressing Hard on Heels of Main German Armies Retreating from the Vistula.

AGAIN OCCUPY CZERNOWITZ

Heavy Fighting on East Prussian Frontier and in Galicia—Austrians Smash Russian Guns.

LONDON, Oct 30.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following:

"It is officially announced that on the East Prussian front hard fighting continues. Persistent German attacks have been repulsed.

"Beyond the Vistula the enemy's rear guard has been hard pressed by the Russians on a front extending from Lodz to Zwichost. The Russians captured parks of heavy guns and several aeroplanes.

"In the region of Tarnow, Galicia, on Oct. 29, the Russians inflicted heavy losses on the Austrians, taking about 1,000 prisoners."

A dispatch from Bucharest, Rumania, to The London Times says that the Russians, after beating the Austrians at Bojana, have re-occupied Czernowitz, capital of the province of Bukowina.

The following was contained in a dispatch received from Berlin tonight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"Vienna official advices say there have been no new developments in Galicia, where both armies are well intrenched. Several Russian batteries have been destroyed by the heavy Austrian guns.

"In Servia several successes have been obtained. A strongly fortified position has been captured after gallant resistance. The enemy lost four guns, eight machine guns and five officers and 500 men, in addition to a great deal of war material."

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.—Gen. Maslof, military critic of the Novoe Vremya, in summing up the war situation in the east, says:

"Although, generally speaking, the trend of the Russian military operations is becoming increasingly favorable, battles rage on all fronts with unprecedented tenacity and stubbornness. Not only the Germans but the Austrians, despite their recent defeat, are fighting with intense energy, and it would not be surprising if the Germans should reinforce their fighting lines and again attempt to assume the offensive. At present, however, the Russians largely retain the initiative."

ADMITS RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

Berlin Military Critic Asserts German Retreat Is Strategic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Major Moraht, the military expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, makes some important admissions of Russian success on the Eastern frontier.

"The strategic retreat of the German army now stationed before the Weichsel is highly probable," he says. "We can see it from the message from the Austro-Hungarian General Staff, published yesterday. The new Russian force seems to have been unexpectedly strong but still not strong enough to put difficulties in the way of the German retreat. The new arrangements of our army include the evident intention of taking up the renewed offensive. We are certain our leader there will make himself lord and master of the difficulties in his path."

Major Morhat continues: "To allay anxiety we again deny that France and England can surprise us during the time the war lasts with new artillery. The London messages to the contrary are nothing but an attempt to frighten us. Guns like our 42-centimeters cannot be made at the turning of the hand. It takes years before the machines to make them can be got ready, and then only begin the critical tests, which are just as important as the question of transporting these shooting horrors. We can therefore with practical certainty assume that guns to compete with ours cannot be produced from a hostile country during the present war."

HONORS OUR RED CROSS.

Russia Makes Senior Surgeons Generals and the Juniors Colonels.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.—The members of the American Red Cross unit detailed to Russia left Petrograd last night on a special train bound for Kiev, where they expect to begin work immediately. Before leaving the capital the two senior surgeons received commissions in the Russian Army with the rank of General while the rank of Colonel was conferred on the four juniors.

All the surgeons were clad in the regular Russian Army uniforms without insignia to indicate their American nationality. The result was that during their stay in Petrograd they everywhere were taken for bona fide Russian officers. Whole battalions of soldiers on meeting them halted and came to present arms, while officers twice their age, but of inferior rank, paid them due respect.

TALE OF KAISER'S DREAM.

Alleged Proclamation to Poles Credited to German Ruler.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.—The Gazetta, which is now published by the Germans at Czenstochowa, Russian Poland, prints the following proclamation, which it credits to Emperor William:

Poles: You, of course, remember how once at night the bell of the holy Swiatogorsky Monastery began to ring without human aid and when all the pious people understood that this great and important event had been signalized by a miracle.

That event was my decision to wage war with Russia and restore to Poland her saints and annex her most cultured land to Germany. I had a wondrous dream. To me appeared the Virgin Mary and commanded me to save her holy convent, which danger threatened.

She gazed at me with tears and I proceeded to fulfill her divine behest. Know you this, Poles, and meet my troops like brothers, saviors. Know ye, Poles, that all who are with me will be liberally rewarded; that those against me will perish. With me are God and the Holy Virgin. She lifted the sword of Germany to succor Poland.

The Army Messenger announces that the Russian Commander in Chief has sanctioned the formation of Polish legions under Polish commanders. The legions are furnishing their own uniforms, but the Russian Government will provide the arms, ammunition, and commissariat. Proclamations have been posted in all Polish towns and villages exhorting the people to join the legions and expel the enemy.

BOTH KING AND QUEEN ON THE FIRING LINE

Albert of Belgium and His Brave Consort Share Their Soldiers' Perils.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation at Brussels, has returned from a special mission to Havre, whither he went from London to confer with the Belgian Government. In the course of his trip he visited the King and Queen of the Belgians on the firing line, near Dixmude, and saw actual fighting. Once a German shell burst near him, killing eleven men.

On account of his diplomatic status Mr. Gibson is precluded from discussing much that he saw, including military operations. He first visited the Belgian Government officials at Havre and then, at the instance of the Belgians themselves, he proceeded to Belgium and was received by the King and Queen, neither of whom has left Belgium soil since the war began, and neither of whom intends to do so until it is absolutely necessary. Neither believes, however, that such necessity will ever exist.

The King and Queen are doing heroic work, according to Mr. Gibson. His Majesty, in a simple field uniform, is in the trenches constantly, directing operations and talking with his men, whose enthusiasm is always aroused by the King's presence, which stimulates their spirits and keeps them fighting. The King shows no fear whatever, and keeps at the very front. The Queen is no less brave. She, too, ventures into the perilous zone. She is in charge of the organization of the hospitals and the ambulance corps.

She takes an active part in the work, knowing much of the manner of treating the wounded, since she is the daughter of Duke Karl Théodor of Bavaria, who was an eminent surgeon, and having herself devoted much time to the study of medicine. She is at all times within the sound of the great guns, and while Mr. Gibson was talking with her the windows rattled with the explosion of the cannon of the British dreadnoughts lying offshore bombarding the German positions. She often goes to the firing line while directing the rescue of the wounded.

Both the King and Queen evince great interest in and grateful appreciation of the American efforts to afford relief to stricken Belgium.

Mr. Gibson will return to Brussels in a few days.

NORTH SEA A MAGAZINE.

Germans, British, and Dutch All Laying Mines—Urge Closing It.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Flushing, Holland, to The Daily News says:

"An examination of the map of the North Sea, with known mine areas marked, makes one wonder that any mariner dares sail. The Germans, English and Dutch all have been active in mine laying during the past few weeks, and as a result the sea is a veritable powder magazine.

"The Germans are sending out motor boats to patrol the coast which they occupy. These patrol boats are also sowing mines wherever they are likely to be useful. The motor boats were brought overland from the Baltic."

The newspapers continue to urge upon the Admiralty the desirability of the entire closing of the North Sea in order to prevent the alleged action of the Germans in sending out mine layers in the guise of peaceful, neutral trading vessels. In this connection The Times says:

"We refer again to the disquieting discovery of mines on the main route between Liverpool and America. There is an increasing conviction that this danger will continue to grow and that the only remedy is the closing of the North Sea to neutral maritime traffic.

"The flags of neutrals have been persistently abused, and we can take no risks with the fortunes of the empire and the race at stake."

ASKS $160,000,000 FOR ARMY.

Italian War Minister's Estimates Opposed by Finance Minister.

ROME, Oct. 30.—The health of Signor Salandra, the Italian Prime Minister, was much better today, his temperature being normal. He hoped to be able to go to the Foreign Office this afternoon and to preside over the meeting of the Council of Ministers on Saturday.

Premier Salandra is reported to be working hard for an understanding between Gen Zupelli, the Minister of War, and Signor Rubini, the Minister of the Treasury. Gen. Zupelli has asked for $160,000,000, which is $40,000,000 more than the sum requested by Gen. Porro when the War portfolio was recently offered to him to bring the Italian Army up to a state of complete efficiency. Signor Rubini, however, protests against such a high expense and does not wish to have it raised through new taxation.

Gen. Zupelli and his friends, it is said, think that an extraordinary moment like the present one requires extraordinary measures.

The indisposition of Premier Salandra is due to overwork, especially since the death of Marquis di San Giuliano, the Foreign Minister, as the Premier has been obliged to centre in his own hands the home and foreign policy of the nation.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The fighting along the 200 miles from Verdun to the North Sea has been without important gains by either side.

The Germans have maintained their position on the west bank of the Yser and have made a slight advance at La Bassée, west of Lille, while the French and British have gained a slight advantage east of Ypres.

In the fighting on the Meuse River the Germans have made a gain that materially improves the position of their troops at St. Mihiel. The French have been attempting for two weeks to envelop this advanced force both from the south and from the north. The Germans have held back the southern attacks to the line running due east from St. Mihiel to the Moselle River. On the north they have now forced the French back from their threatening position at Hatton-Chatel. The connection of the German troops on the Meuse with their main line east of the Meuse hills is thus made more secure.

The Germans seem to have reached the limit of the efforts possible with the strength that they now have on the western front. The present deadlock is likely to continue until they are able to send more troops to this field, or until the Allies consider themselves strong enought to start their aggressive campaign.

The events in the campaign in Poland are developing with a rapidity that makes this fighting even more interesting than that in France. The conduct of the Russian campaign throughout has shown admirable strategy. They withdrew before the German advance and abandoned their important conquests in Galicia and Hungary in order to take no chances at the point where the decisive fighting was to take place. This required a clear recognition of the military needs and also a determined stand against the many influences that opposed this measure. This policy of accepting reverses at less important points in order to gain the success at the decisive point is the whole secret of generalship and is the means by which the great Generals of history have obtained their successes.

By letting the Germans advance to the Vistula, the Russians gained time to concentrate their force and manoeuvre their troops into advantageous positions. On Wednesday last the Germans had been forced back to the line through Styrkow and Jesuw, to Novemiasto, on the Pilica River.

This fifty-mile retreat has carried the Germans southwest, away from contact with the troops that are being sent forward to their aid from Posen and Thorn. This is an important gain for the Russians and is a good indication of the extent of the German defeat. Their natural line of retreat would be straight to the west; the overpowering Russian attacks from the north have driven them well to the south of this line.

The retirement of the German left wing, combined with the advance of the Russian centre, has forced the German centre also to fall back twenty miles from the Vistula to a line just east of Radom, running from Bialobrzegi on the Pilica to Janowice on the Vistula.

In Galicia the situation is unchanged; the Russians are holding the Austrians to the line of the San River while concentrating their main effort against the Germans in the north.

The advent of Turkey into the European war raises questions as to the effect of this new adversary upon the campaigns of the Allies. The Turkish Army had just started on its new system, when the Balkan war broke out. Their forces were then in the process of change; the old system had been broken up, while the new one had not yet had time to work smoothly. Caught unprepared, just as were the French in 1870, the numbers of the Turkish forces and the fighting qualities of the soldiers were of little avail against the well-organized attacks of the Bulgarians.

The Turks have been making strenuous efforts since then to improve their army. They adopted a system of field training under the guidance of German instructors and have localized their corps and divisions, assigning a district from which each is recruited. The army is reported to consist of thirteen army corps, making a force of about 500,000 men. Turkey has been perfecting her organization since the European war began and should by now be able to make use of a large part of her armed strength.

On European territory Turkey can come into actual contact with Russia only of the Triple Entente nations. Russia has maintained three active corps in Trans-Caucasia, and without doubt has added to this strength in expectation of a Turkish move.

Turkey's great handicap in making war is the lack of unity in her peoples. All except the Turks and the Kurds are held as subject races and will take advantage of any opportunity for insurrection. Consequently Turkey must retain in every district detachments of her army to preserve order, and can use against an enemy only about two-thirds of her armed strength.

It is believed that Russia will have no difficulty in defeating any Turkish move against Trans-Caucasia, without decreasing the forces engaged against the Germans and Austrians. Indeed, the Russians may be strong enough to spare 500,000 men to invade Armenia.

The immediate effect upon the main fighting of the Turkish espousal of the German cause will come through its influence upon France and Great Britain. France has already had trouble with the Arabs in her African dominions. The probable call from the Sultan for a holy war will strengthen the rebels' cause and may force France to send troops from Europe in order to avoid a disaster in the colonies.

The effect is likely to be even greater in the case of Great Britain. She will be forced to maintain along the Suez Canal sufficient white troops to overawe the Egyptians and protect the canal from possible attacks by Turkish forces. This may not only stop the Indian troops from coming to Europe, but also require the sending of some of the troops, now in England, to Egypt instead of to the battle line on the Continent, where they are needed.

The advent of Turkey into the war is, then, at the outset an advantage for the Teutonic allies. This advantage may, however, be more than offset if the war spreads to the other Balkan nations.

DENMARK WANTS COTTON.

Government Adopts Stringent Measures to Preserve Neutrality.

COPENHAGEN, (via London,) Oct. 30.—Cotton is needed badly in this country and manufacturers are anxious to learn whether Americans are willing to risk shipments.

In order to avoid all possibility of breaches of neutrality in connection with shipments the Danish Government has prohibited the re-exportation of cotton. Furthermore, the King today signed an act which provides that cotton goods shipped into Denmark shall be used by Denmark alone.

OFFICERS SEIZED IN LISBON.

Branco, Foreign Minister Under Monarchy, Also Arrested.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A Lisbon dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that Azavedo Castello Branco, the last Foreign Minister under the monarchy, has been arrested. It is also reported that several officers have been imprisoned in the Cafaria fortress.

Recent dispatches from Lisbon which have reached Madrid and London by roundabout routes have contained reports of monarchistic attempts at uprisings in the Portuguese capital on Oct. 20 and 21. It is probable that the arrests referred to in the above dispatch were in connection with these attempts to start a revolt.

GERMAN SUSPECT TRIED AS A SPY

Fashionable London Crowd Attends the Court-Martial of Karl Lody.

POSED AS AN AMERICAN

Charged with Sending Military Information to Berlin—Once a Resident of Omaha.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—For the first time in more than a century an alien enemy accused of espionage, the supreme penalty for which is death, was placed on trial by court-martial in London today. The prisoner is Karl Hans Lody, a German subject, and particular interest attaches to his activities owing to the fact that he masqueraded as Charles Inglis of New York, and supported his pretensions to American citizenship by displaying an American passport obtained from the American Embassy in Berlin. How Lody managed to trick the officials of that embassy into giving him this passport has never been clearly revealed, but one of Ambassador Page's subordinates, discussing the matter with the correspondent, intimated that sensational disclosures might be forthcoming soon.

The court-martial assembled in the Middlesex Guildhall under the Presidency of Lord Cheylesmere, who wore a dark blue uniform with gold epaulettes. Eight other officers who composed the court were in khaki uniforms, and khaki-clad soldiers with fixed bayonets were stationed at the entrances to the court room and in grim proximity to the suspect.

Lody bore himself with the stiffness characteristic of German militarism. He is a short man, and, although he speaks English with a strong American accent, he has given up all attempts to disguise his nationality. His denial of the charges of spying was very vehement and his demeanor assured.

Many fashionably dressed women thronged the galleries of the courtroom, but few got a glimpse of the prisoner, whose face was turned toward the presiding Judge.

The laws governing a British court-martial are Roman rather than English. There is no appeal from the decision of the nine Judges, and should they find Lody guilty of all the charges against him, he will surely be sentenced to face a firing squad with scant delay.

It is said at the embassy here that after his arrest Lody never appealed to the American representatives in England for protection, although at the time of his arrest he brandished his American passport and loudly insisted that he was an American citizen. The embassy, however, made inquiries and ascertained that he was not entitled to make such a claim. To a member of the embassy staff who interviewed him in jail Lody readily admitted that he was a German and would make no effort to solicit aid from the United States Government.

The Prosecutor, Archibald H. Bodkin, said that in the course of journeys in this country the accused had posed as an American tourist and visited Edinburgh, London, Liverpool, and Dublin. On Aug. 4 he received a passport from the American Embassy in Berlin under the false name of Charles A. Inglis. Late in August Lody arrived in this country, going to Edinburgh and from there to various other places.

The Prosecutor alleged that the accused had sent valuable reports to Berlin.

The Prosecutor especially referred to letters sent to Berlin which, it is alleged, were written by Lody while he was staying at Edinburgh, where he registered as Charles A. Inglis of New York. The letters described Queen's Ferry and other places on the Firth of Forth, giving accurate details regarding armaments and the location of British ships, and stated that important buildings in London had been protected with strong wire netting against Zeppelin airship raids.

Chief Inspector Ward testified that the prisoner had admitted that he was a German subject. Replying to a question, the Inspector said he had no knowledge of the accused being connected with the Hamburg-American Steamship Line.

After further evidence had been given, to the effect that Lody had claimed to be an American when arrested in Ireland, where he was travelling in company with John W. Lee of Minneapolis, and the production of letters, which, counsel said would be detrimental to the interests of the State to make public, the case was adjourned.

OMAHA, Oct. 30.—Carl Hans Lody is supposed here to be a former resident of Omaha. He married the daughter of Gottlieb Storz, a wealthy brewer of Omaha, but she divorced him about a year ago.

He was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad while here.

NEW BRITISH CASUALTY LIST; 24 OFFICERS DEAD

Third Son of Lord Ruthven Killed—Suffolk Regiment Loses 300 Men.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—An additional casualty list was issued by the War Office tonight. It is dated Oct. 25, and gives the names of twenty-four officers killed and fifty wounded. In the list of dead is Capt. the Hon. Christian Malise Hore-Ruthven of the Black Watch Regiment, third son of Lord Ruthven; Lieut. Col. Cecil Pickford Higginson of the Shropshire Light Infantry, and Capt. Sir Frederick Villiers Laud Robinson of the Third Northamptonshire Regiment.

A casualty list of non-commissioned officers and men gives 60 killed, 120 wounded, and 505 missing, of whom 300 belong to the Suffolk Regiment.

Capt. the Hon. Christian Malise Hore-Ruthven was 34 years old and received the Distinguished Service Order in 1902. He was educated at Wellington School and became an officer in the Black Watch in 1899. He served in South Africa until 1902, and was twice mentioned in dispatches. Capt. Hore-Ruthven had served as aid de camp to the Viceroy of India and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He had received the Queen's medal and the King's medal for South African service, the latter with five clasps.

Lieut. Col. Cecil Pickford Higginson was the son of the late James Pickford Higginson of Fir Vale, Wavertree, near Liverpool, and was in his forty-eighth year. He was educated at Repton and served in South Africa during the Boer war, having fought at the battle of Paardeberg. He was twice mentioned in dispatches, and received the Distinguished Service Order, the Queen's medal with four clasps and the King's with two. Lieut. Col. Higginson married Miss Maud Goslin, the second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Goslin of Rathvilly, County Carlow, who with two sons and one daughter survives him. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club.

Capt. Sir Frederick Villier Laud Robinson was the tenth Baronet, his title dating from 1660. He was the only son of the late Baronet. His mother was the eldest daughter of Frederick Sartoris of Rushden, North Hants. Sir Frederick was 34 years old, and leaves no heir to the family estate of about 2,200 acres and to Cranford Hall at Kettering. He is survived by his widow, who was the eldest daughter of Harry Higham.

RELEASES ITALIAN SHIPS.

France Relies on Italy's Fairness to Decide Their Status.

ROME, Oct. 30.—Several incidents caused by the capture by British and French warships of Italian steamers suspected of carrying contraband, especially from the United States to Austria and Germany, have been solved satisfactorily as a result of the friendly attitude adopted by the French Foreign Minister, Theophile Delcasse.

In most cases the steamers have later been returned to Italy, it being left to Italian fairness to decide whether the vessels had violated the neutrality regulations.

WAR MAKES IDLE WOMEN.

London Has 25,500 Dress and Hat Makers on Short Time.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The economy practiced by Englishwomen at present is causing lack of work in certain branches of trade. At a meeting of relatively unemployed people here tonight it was said that one-third of the 66,000 dressmakers in London were on short time because even the well-to-do were buying cheap, ready-made clothing.

It was also said that one-fourth of the 14,000 millinery workers were on short time because women were buying hats which are cheaply trimmed. It was reported that there were 3,000 more unemployed persons in London than there were last year at this time.

HEARS LONDONERS FLEE.

Berlin Reports an Exodus of Those Who Fear an Air Raid.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The following dispatch from Berlin was received here tonight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"Dunkirk is preparing for a state of siege. In the event of a German advance the whole neighborhood will be flooded. Panic exists in the town of Dunkirk, upon which several German aviators have dropped bombs.

"The rebellion in South Africa has increased. Gen. De Wet is at the head of the insurrection in the Orange Free State and Gen. Beyers in the Western Transvaal. The Boers have imprisoned many Englishmen.

"The inhabitants of London are leaving the capital for Scotland through fear of German airships.

"The banks in Cairo, Egypt, have suspended business. The Anglo-French fleet has been recalled from the Dardanelles."

MAY BAR SALOONS TO WOMEN.

London Authorities Worried by Increase of Drunkenness.

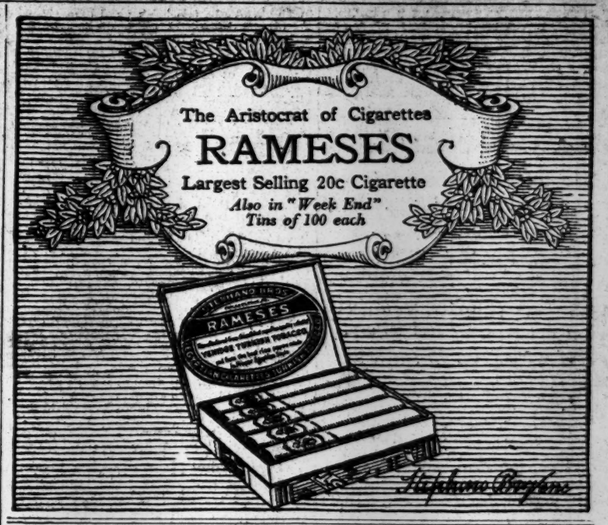
LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Army Council and the Commissioner of Police are making an investigation into allegations that there has been a large increase in drunkenness among the women of London. According to the Magistrates, many of the offenders are wives of soldiers on active service.

It is stated officially that the police are considering the issue of an order prohibiting saloons from serving any woman or allowing women to enter saloons.

PLAN TO ANNEX BELGIUM.

"Happy German Reichsland" to be Its Title Under the Kaiser.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to The London Times from Berlin, via Copenhagen, asserts that preparations are being made in the German capital for the public proclamation of the annexation of Belgium, which is mentioned officially as "the Happy German Reichsland under the illustrious sceptre of Kaiser Wilhelm von Belgium."



COL. BIDDLE SENT TO FRONT

Detailed as Military Observer with the Austrian Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Col. John Biddle of the General Staff of the United States Army was detailed today as a military observer with the army of Austria. He now heads the list of Colonels of the Engineer Corps of the Army and is next in line for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General.

Col. Biddle, who is a member of the Philadelphia family of that name, entered West Point in 1877 and was appointed as Second Lieutenant in the Army in 1881. He was detailed to the General Staff on April 14 last.

SHIP HAS 200 WAR TRUCKS.

Balgray Sails Today for a Secret Destination.

The Barbour Line steamship Balgray took on the last of her cargo yesterday and will sail today from the Fabre Line pier at the foot of Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, with 200 automobile trucks for the use of the Allies in the European war. The vessel has aboard also a lot of barbed wire and 400 hogsheads of Virginia tobacco.

The Balgray will sail under sealed orders and even her Captain professed yesterday not to know her destination. She flies the British flag, however. In her cargo were many packing cases which, it was rumored, held army rifles.

40,000 German Teachers at Front.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that according to the Berlin newspapers the usual course of instruction in the schools of Germany cannot be continued, as 40,000 teachers are now at the front.

"Men's Shoe Shop"

4 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Store, A Step from Fifth Avenue

OFFER (Today) SATURDAY

Men's Banister Shoes

All Styles and Leathers,

6.50 Usual $7.50 Value.

Bench-Made

Men's Thomas Cort Shoes

HAND SEWED

All Styles and Leathers,

8.50 Usual $11.00 Value.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

The Applause of the Metropolis

WEBER AND HEILBRONER evening clothes again open the season to the applause of New Yorkers.

*

The dinner suits and the full evening dress clothes offered by this house are designed and tailored as if they were to be used every evening through the Winter in the privacy of homes of refinement or at an affair of the first magnitude.

* *

As the Fifth Avenue street lights seem to fit Fifth Avenue, so these dress clothes fit the ideals of New York men.

They are as simple as evening clothes made by Poole in London.

They are graceful. And they are rich in material.

Copied—with no attempt to inject originality—after the models and workmanship of the tailor who charges $125 for a dress suit—and so like them that they are nightly worn in the same company.

* *

Dinner suits at $33.50 up—full evening dress, $35 up.

Top hats, evening waistcoats, shirts, ties, collars, hosiery and handkerchiefs — all of the same metropolitan variety.

Eleven Stores

Weber and Heilbroner

241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 46th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 120 Nassau 26 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

Today—Men's

$4 and $5 Derbies at $1.95

The maker thinks they are too light
we think they are just right
how about you?

Made by one of the most famous hatters in the business—lives on his reputation and makes hats on the side—his name is all you need to look for in a Derby—the rest is individuality and style—but these particular Derbies are a little lighter than he likes them—just an excess of fastidiousness—blocked in eight of the newest models—all have the character and finish which their name implies—and the lightness referred to as a fault we regard as a virtue, for the lighter a Derby is the more comfort it affords.

Sale today of 48 Wardrobe Trunks

Models for both Men and Women—the best makes—because we don't carry any others—a few Berth-high Steamer Trunks also included.

9 were $16.50 to $20.00—now $10
14 were $23.50 to $25.00—now $15
5 were $30.00 to $40.00—now $20
20 were $37.50 to $75.00—now $25

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Come to AEOLIAN HALL to hear the famous

Columbia Records

Unexcelled in reproducing quality, in smoothness, durability and *tone*.

May be played on Columbia or Victor Talking Machines

Gems from the November Bulletin

By CAROLINA WHITE, *Soprano*

A1591 **A Birthday.** (*Woodman*). In English, with orchestra.
I Hear a Thrush at Eve. (*Cadman*). In English, with orchestra.

By OSCAR SEAGLE, *Baritone*

A1573 **The Ninety and Nine.** (*Sankey*). In English, with orchestra.
Help Me to Pray. (*Tosti*). In English, with orchestra.

By FELIX WEINGARTNER and SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

A5594 **Die Walküre.** (*Wagner*). Magic Fire Scene.
Symphonie Pathetique. (*Tschaikowsky*). First Movement.

CHARACTERISTIC HAWAIIAN SONGS

A1588 **Kamawee.** (*Hula*). Toots Paka Hawaiian Company.
Ahi Ahi Poakolu. (*Wednesday Evening*). Toots Paka Hawaiian Company.

Song Hits

A1592 **The High Cost of Loving.** (*Meyer*). Elida Morris, contralto. Orchestra accompaniment.
I Want to go Back to the Farm. (*Berlin*). Elida Morris, contralto. Orchestra accompaniment.

A1600 **Aba Daba Honeymoon.** (*Fields & Donovan*). Arthur Collins, baritone and Byron G. Harlan, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.
The Aeroplane Slide. (*Reed*). Peerless Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment.

Newest Dance Records

Recorded under supervision of G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B.

A5595 **Ballin' the Jack.** (*Smith*). Fox-trot. Prince's Band.
Meadowbrook Fox-Trot. (*Kraus*). Prince's Band.

A5598 **High Society.** (*Smith*). Prince's Band.
Ta-Tao. (*Penn*). Prince's Band.

A5600 **The Old Homestead.** Fox-Trot. (*Penn*). Prince's Band.
Dream of the Rose. Hesitation Waltz. On themes on the Waldteufel Waltzes.

A5606 **Same Sort of Girl.** From Girl From Utah. One-Step.
Moon Glide. Hesitation.

A complete stock of Columbia Records, standard Red-Seal Victor Records, Columbia and Victor machines, are here at AEOLIAN HALL—in the most complete Talking Machine Store in New York City.

Courteous, intelligent sales-service to aid you in making your selections.

Grafonolas from $35 *Victrolas from $15*

Easy Payments

The AEOLIAN Co.

"The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"

AEOLIAN HALL, 29-33 W. 42nd St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

LORD FISHER NAMED AS FIRST SEA LORD

Famous Sailor Called from Retirement at 73 to Succeed Prince Louis.

SEVERE POLICY EXPECTED

With Possible Restrictions on Neutral Shipping—Notable Career of England's New Official.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The appointment of Lord Fisher, Admiral of the fleet, to succeed Prince Louis of Battenberg as First Sea Lord was announced officially by the Press Bureau today.

Fred T. Jane, naval author and journalist, whose intimate acquaintance with naval matters makes his statements authoritative, writing in The Evening Standard, says that under the Fisher naval administration "we may expect a rapid curtailment of the rights of neutrals to come and go as they please in our waters.

"Ruthless, remorseless, and relentless," the writer says, "was one of Lord Fisher's war maxims in the old days. We may look for short shrift from him for any German captured who has achieved results by using any flag except his own. It will probably be a case of hang first and inquire afterward, and if public opinion or the Cabinet object, let them object."

Mr. Jane suggests that the humanitarian element in the British Cabinet has hitherto interfered in a question like that of mine laying, and he says that Lord Fisher will not permit such interference.

Lord Fisher of Kilverstone is 73 years old and is a son of the late Capt. William Fisher of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders. He entered the navy when 13 years old, serving under Sir W. Coddington, the last of Lord Nelson's Captains. In 1860 he was made a Lieutenant, and shortly afterward took part in the engagements in China, when the British fleet captured the Canton and Peiho forts. His service covers all the wars in which the navy has been engaged, including the Crimean, the Chinese, and Egyptian wars. At the bombardment of Alexandria he was in command of the Inflexible, and it was on this occasion that Lord Charles Beresford, in command of the gunboat Condor, received the famous signal from the Admiral in command, "Well done, Condor."

From 1886 until 1891 Lord Fisher was Director of Naval Ordnance, and then was appointed Admiral Superintendent of the Portsmouth Dockyard. He was then appointed Controller of the Navy. In 1892 he was first made a Lord of the Admiralty; in 1902, Second Lord, and in 1904, First Lord, from which post he resigned and retired in 1910.

During his long career he has held many commands abroad, among them being Commander in Chief of the North American and West Indian Stations, and Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Station. He has been Commander in Chief of Portsmouth, a delegate to the peace coference at The Hague, and in 1912 was made Chairman of the Royal Commission on Oil Fuel. He was created Baron of Kilverstone in 1909, having been made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath in 1902. He received the Order of Merit in 1905, the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor in 1906, and was made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order in 1908.

Lord Fisher's policy as First Lord was to "scrap" old ships as soon as they were obsolete and to increase the fleet. In 1907, when the Channel Fleet was reorganized, he had a serious difference of opinion with Lord Charles Beresford as to its make-up. This developed into a personal quarrel and in May, 1908, at the King's levee, Beresford turned his back on Lord Fisher and refused to shake his hand. Both the public and Parliament took sides in the controversy and it was referred to as the "navy scandal," the solution of which was the elimination of Beresford at the Admiralty.

Lord Fisher visited this city in November, 1910, on the occasion of his son's wedding in Philadelphia, and on his return a few weeks later gave one of his first interviews to the newspapers, in which he made very complimentary remarks about New York and the United States generally.

MOUSQUET SUNK BY EMDEN.

Paris Hears the French Destroyer Made a Gallant Fight.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Advices received today show that it was the French torpedo boat destroyer Mousquet which, with the Russian cruiser Jemtchug, was sunk yesterday at Penang, Straits Settlements, by the German cruiser Emden.

The Matin says the Emden entered Penang disguised as a Russian warship, flying the Russian colors instead of the Japanese flag, as first reported, and skillfully concealed her identity until she got well into port. Then, according to the Matin correspondent, the Emden suddenly hoisted the German flag and opened fire on the Jemtchug, which, taken by surprise and unable to defend herself, was sunk in a few minutes.

The Emden then dashed out to sea, with the Mousquet pursuing her. The torpedo boat destroyer tried to torpedo the cruiser, but the fight was too unequal, and the Mousquet was sent to the bottom.

The correspondent adds that all the cruisers of the allied fleet in the vicinity of Penang, notably those of Japan, are now pursuing the Emden.

THINK OCEANIC HIT MINE.

Theory That Rock Caused Wreck Questioned, Say Cedric's Officers.

Officers of the White Star liner Cedric, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, said that it was the belief that the Oceanic had been destroyed by a mine and not on a rock, as was reported. This belief was strengthened by the admission recently made by the Admiralty that the Germans had laid mines around the north of Ireland and that steamships were warned not to pass within sixty miles of Tory Island.

One of the officers of the Cedric said that spy hunting had become a mania in England. In the back yard of a German pork butcher's store on top of a hill outside London a circular concrete platform was found suitable for mounting guns. It had been covered with three feet of soil, the officer said.

An abandoned factory near Edinburgh, it was found, had massive stone foundations and a concrete roof. It commanded a view of the Rosyth naval base. Stored in a large house outside Liverpool were found a quantity of German rifles, ammunition, and stores. The Seaforth Battery, near Liverpool, overlooking the Mersey, it was found had been undermined by tunnels.

A. F. du Pont, who, it was said, was an aide on the staff of Gen. Joffre and was wounded at the battle of Mons, arrived on the Cedric to purchase automobile trucks and horses for the French Government. He admitted that he was here to purchase machinery to be shipped to France, but denied that he was an officer in the French Army.

Chief Justice D. T. Tudor of Nassau in the Bahamas, also a passenger on the Cedric, said that a report had been received in London from Munich that the Bavarian forces were discontented with the war and it was probable Bavaria might withdraw her troops from France and Belgium.

FREIGHTER SEEKS AID.

Manchester Spinner, Bound for Montreal, May Have Struck a Mine.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The British steamer Manchester Spinner, outward bound from Manchester for Montreal, is now off the south coast of Ireland shaping her course for Queenstown. The only reason given is that she desires to obtain medical assistance for two injured sailors. It is not known how they were injured or whether the vessel is damaged.

A sister ship, the Manchester Commerce, was sunk by a mine off the north coast of Ireland on Oct. 27. Reports reached a British seaport yesterday that an unidentified steamer had encountered a mine off the Irish coast, and it is possible this is the reason that the Manchester Spinner is now returning to an English port.

GERMANS TO ARREST BRITISH.

Warn England of Reprisals Unless She Releases Kaiser's Subjects.

BERLIN, Oct. 30. (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Germany has notified Great Britain, through James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, that if German civilians in England, excepting those against whom there are grounds of suspicion, are not liberated by Nov. 5 all British subjects in Germany will be similarly arrested.

The feeling on this subject in Berlin is high.

Press information given out in official circles today says:

"It is believed here that the South African revolt may take on large proportions, as Gens. De Wet and Beyers are highly respected leaders of the Boer nation.

"Dr. Rhomberg, former counsellor of the German Embassy at Tokio, in an interview, explains that it is Japan's aim, to free Asia from European and American influences and to subdue China to Japanese supremacy.

"The German War Material Company, Limited, announces that the stocks of copper in Germany are sufficient even for a war lasting a long time, and that private industries also may be supplied.

"An Irish workman, writing in an Irish newspaper, declares that Ireland's participation in the present war on the side of England would not correspond with Irish interests."

BISHOP SUPPORTS ALLIES.

Rt. Rev. T. F. Gailor Says They Are Fighting for Liberty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Bishop Thomas F. Gailor of Tennessee, who will sail tomorrow with Mrs. Gailor for New York, after having spent the last four months in England and France, said today:

"Whatever may be said in favor of German method and efficiency, it cannot be denied, in my opinion, that at present the Allies are fighting the battle of representative Government against militarism and absolutism. Germany, with supreme self-esteem, seems to be provoking the world."

Bishop Gailor was in Paris at the outbreak of the war, and remained there some weeks, assisting materially in the relief of the distress and panic then prevalent among Americans in the French capital.

DENIES RAID IN ANGOLA.

Lie Forged to Justify Portugal's Entry in War, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Oct. 30, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The alleged raid of German troops into Angola, West Africa, is declared officially today to be a "flat lie forged in order to justify Portugal's participation in the European war."

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Lourenzo Marques, East Africa, to Reuter's Telegram Company confirms the report of a German invasion of Portuguese West Africa, and gives the following official details regarding the affair:

"A party of German cavalry, composed of twelve Europeans and twenty natives, crossed the southern border of Angola and arrived at the military post at Naulila, saying they desired an interview with the commander.

"Shortly afterward they were about to retire without further explaining the reason for the visit, when a Portuguese officer placed his hand on the German officer's bridle. The German troopers thereupon raised their weapons, but the Portuguese soldiers were beforehand and fired on the party, killing three Germans."

WILL SEND GERMANS HOME.

Arranging for the Repatriation of 80,000 in France.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The French Government is arranging through the American Embassy here to send to Germany and Austria all subjects of those countries now detained in France who are not subject to army duty. The first party made up of such persons probably will leave for Switzerland next week.

The French citizens held in Germany and Austria will be returned to France. There are relatively few Frenchmen in these countries. Baron von Schoen, the former German Ambassador here, said before departing from Paris that there were about 80,000 Germans in France. It had been supposed that the Germans outnumbered the Austrians but the attachés of the American Embassy, who are dealing with the situation, estimate that there are twice as many Austrians in France.

$46,000 COLLECTION FOR SUFFRAGETTES

One Anonymous Donation of $35,000 Is Announced at War and Women Mass Meeting.

FOR "VICTORY IN 1915" FUND

Gov. Glynn Told Women He Must Leave to Attend Meetings Where He Could Get Votes.

Forty-six thousand dollars was the record collection that was taken last night at the War and Women Mass Meeting of the Women's Political Union at Carnegie Hall. Of this, $35,000 was given by one anonymous person. The money will be used for the union's "Victory in 1915" campaign.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence of England, militant suffragette, with a message from Olive Schriner, and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman were the speakers. Mrs. Stanton Blatch presided. Gov. Glynn, before he made the round of last night's campaign meetings, called to tell the women he did not have time to make a speech.

Mrs. Lawrence, who was brilliantly arrayed in a red and green gown, had just begun her speech when applause at one side of the hall announced that the Governor had arrived. This was a signal to ten pretty drummer girls, who immediately began to beat their drums.

The Governor was introduced as the man who signed the bill allowing the women to watch at the polls.

"Gov. Glynn had promised us that if he came to New York he would speak for us tonight," said Mrs. Blatch, "and you may be sure that when we heard that he was here we reminded him of his promise."

"Yes," said the Governor, after he had begun formally with "Ladies and Gentlemen and Daughters of the Regiment," and a bow to the drummer girls, "Yes, your Chairman has the habit of reminding public officials of any promise they ever made to her, but I am not going to make a speech. I am going somewhere where I think I can get more votes."

"I hope it will not be long," said Mrs. Lawrence as she took up the thread of her speech again, "that the Governor can say that he will get more votes somewhere else than from the women."

Mrs. Lawrence said she hoped this country would lead in the movement for a great democracy which would include women and make it impossible after the conclusion of this war for any other great conflict to follow it.

The meeting passed a resolution which stated, in part:

"We appeal to women to urge on neutral Governments the calling together of official representatives, men and women, to discuss and lay the foundations of a permanent international commission, with an international police to enforce its decrees."

The message which Mrs. Lawrence brought from Olive Schreiner read:

"If the women of America start an International Women's Peace Society I shall do all that lies in my power to assist in Europe or South Africa. It should be a society in which all women of all races on earth should equally find their place. It should overleap the miserable bounds of nationality and race, which lie at the root of the world's evil and war today. Its watchword should be humanity."

OLIVE SCHREINER.

There was great enthusiasm when the announcement was made of the $46,000 contributed during the evening.

In the boxes, among others, were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Norman Hapgood, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., and Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Miss Clara B. Spence, Miss Alice Lewisohn, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Bourke Cockran Michel Oustinow, the Russian Consul, and Mrs. Herbert Parsons.

FEARS FOREIGN CONSULS.

British Shipping Magazine Sees Danger in German Agents Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Despite many phases of the alien question, which has been a matter of vital consideration for Great Britain recently, The Shipping and Mercantile Gazette this evening points out one phase which it believes has received scant attention, and that is the appointment of Germans as British Consular representatives or as agents for British shipping interests in foreign ports, and contends that something should be done immediately. The Gazette says:

"No British subject will in the future be content to invoke the aid of his Government through the instrumentality of a German. Equally we believe will British shipowners and others be unwilling that in the future their interests shall be handed over to agents who are not only out of sympathy with this country, but necessarily hostile to it. Somehow we had come to place childlike faith in foreigners and to exercise it, it is to be feared, to the detriment of our own countrymen, both at home and abroad. We have now had a sharp lesson which the Foreign Office steamship owners, underwriters, and shippers will all do well to take to heart."

BUY ARMY SHIRTS HERE.

England, France, and Russia Place Large Orders in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—Two large shirt factories here are working night and day filling rush orders for shirts for the British, French, and Russian Governments. The shirts ordered range from the light hospital shirt to the heavy shirt used in the field. No orders have been received on account of the German Government. The time of delivery is the chief factor in these orders.

Large orders have been placed here for tent cloth with the Mount Vernon and Woodberry Mills. Regarding the war orders officials of the cotton duck mills are reticent as, in fact, are all manufacturers who are dealing with European agents. The cotton duck mills of Massachusetts also have received orders for tent cloth and it is likely Maryland and Massachusetts will supply the cotton duck for the warring nations.

FOOD SHIPPED TO BELGIUM.

Steamer Sails from England with 1,000 Tons of Supplies.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Netherlands steamer Coblenz sailed from the Thames today with 1,000 tons of foodstuffs sent by the American Commission for the relief of the people of Belgium. The steamship Iris is almost loaded, and it is expected that she will sail tomorrow.

On the arrival of these vessels at Rotterdam their cargoes will be loaded on barges and taken throughout Belgium by canal. Many of the Belgian railroads have been destroyed, and canal traffic presents better opportunities for distribution.

Ambassador Page, Herbert Clark Hoover, and other members of the American Commission met today and arranged for the immediate shipment of foodstuffs from America to Rotterdam for distribution among the Belgians. Negotiations have been opened for the sending of food on a steamer leaving San Francisco and another steamer sailing from New York. The loading of the ship Iris was hastened today, and she sailed from the Thames late this afternoon, carrying another thousand tons of food to Rotterdam. Reports received by Ambassador Page, however, have convinced him that the two shiploads of provisions now on their way will be wholly inadequate to allay the suffering until more comes from America, even if ships are loaded immediately in the United States.

British suffragettes sent 1,000 tins of condensed milk and other supplies to Flushing for the relief of the refugees in the Dutch province of Zeeland. Holland permitted the acceptance of the gifts, saying that there was no objection to contributions by individuals, although help from the British Government is still declined.

MADRID, Oct. 29, Via Paris, Oct. 30.—The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs reported at a Cabinet meeting held today that measures had been taken jointly by the Spanish and American Ministers at Brussels, in agreement with the German authorities, to import food for the Belgian population. The necessities of the situation required that this work, begun in the capital, be extended throughout the whole country, the Foreign Minister said.

At the same meeting the Premier presented complaints that exporters of Barcelona were unable to collect debts due from citizens of belligerent countries on account of the proclamation of moratoriums.

REOPENING MARNE GRAVES.

Relatives Searching the Battlefield for Their Dead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—While all the northward resounds with the din of war, very different scenes are enacted on the Marne. Many hastily dug graves have had to be made over again, and countless others are reopened daily by parties of relatives, authorized to search for the bodies of their lost, and to remove them to family vaults.

The ndications are always vague—often entirely wrong—so that mound after mound has to be turned over before the right spot is found. It is a weary, ghastly task. In some regions the entire countryside is one vast cemetery.

Around the farm of Champfleury the graves are so thick that it is impossible not to walk on them. This farm was the centre of the bloodiest episode of the battle. The French were at last ordered to take it at any cost. At the first assault 200 men set out and seven came back. At the second 400 made the charge and all went down but ten.

ITALIANS LAND IN AVLONA.

Greeks Occupy Santa Quaranda—Bulgarians Friendly to Both.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AVLONA, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—The Italian Admiral landed here today and, accompanied by a body of unarmed troops, inaugurated an Italian hospital. The hoisting of the Italian flag was received with great enthusiasm by the local authorities, who were headed by Osman Effendi, Governor of Valona.

The Admiral, in a short address, said it was the desire of Italy to assist the suffering Albanian population and maintain the independence of the Albanian State.

A few days ago 1,200 Greek soldiers, with artillery and cavalry, landed at Santa Quaranda.

The Bulgarian press expresses friendly feelings toward Italy and Greece concerning Albania and Northern Epirus.

SAYS SCHELDT IS NEUTRAL.

Clunet Holds That Belligerents Are Barred from Its Waters.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Edouard Clunet, an authority on international law, in reviewing the history of the treaties concerning the River Scheldt in the Figaro, concludes that Holland cannot allow the vessels of war of a belligerent power to pass through that part of the river which is within her territory, and that Germany, therefore, could not use the stream for the passage of its warships without violating treaties bearing its seal.

He says that if Germany ignores treaty rights, it is the duty of Holland to resist, and the duty of other nations which signed the treaties, including Great Britain, Belgium, France, Russia, and Japan, to aid Holland.

SEIZE PRINCESS'S CHATEAU.

France Sequesters Property of 100,000 Persons and 20,000 Firms.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—A château near Brest, belonging to the Princess Hohenlohe, has been ordered seized by the court.

It is estimated that the property of 20,000 firms and 100,000 private individuals of German and Austrian nationality will be sequestered in pursuance of Government decree.

COLONEL SAW PLANS TO SEIZE NEW YORK

Roosevelt Tells Students of How "Two Powers" Would Go About Invasion.

TO TAKE SAN FRANCISCO, TOO

Hopes for Day When Every American Must Drill for War and Learn to Shoot.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 30.—Col. Roosevelt made a flying trip through New Jersey today in the interests of New Jersey Progressive candidates. He spoke at Elizabeth, Princeton, and Trenton.

The Colonel's speech to the students at Princeton concerned the war, and for the first time he told of having seen plans made for two of the empires now at war, dealing with the capture of the Ports of New York and San Francisco. The Colonel did not say in what countries he had seen these plans nor did he give any details of the plan. He made the reference as an argument for greater armament and more general military education. He refused to elaborate on the subject after the meeting was over. This is what Col. Roosevelt said:

It is the country's duty to put itself into such shape that it will be able to defend its rights if they are invaded. I myself have seen the plans of at least two empires now involved in the war, to capture our great cities and hold them for ransom, because our standing army is too weak to protect them.

I have seen plans prepared deliberately to take both San Francisco and New York and hold them for ransoms that would cripple our country and give funds to the enemy for carrying on the war.

The students cheered and wanted to hear more about war. Then he continued:

I hope the time will come when this country will provide that every man will have to practice marksmanship and have some military training. It is also my earnest hope that the women will finally achieve a status by which there shall be a posse comitatus, when we can combine to coerce any recalcitrant power. We have seen the utter worthlessness of scraps of paper and other treaties, that may be swept aside like dust in a windy street. A fight never was won by parrying; you've got to hit and not hit softly. The American people owe it to themselves to make their hands safeguard their honor.

Mr. Roosevelt's reception here in the Second Regiment Armory was not as big as had been expected, but 6,000 persons waited to hear him. The crowd was not very demonstrative as he reviewed the principles of the Progressive Party.

He attacked Barnes, Penrose, Murphy, and Sullivan. He also attacked the Democratic Administration, and said that the Administration, with all its legislation, had not destroyed the trusts nor reduced the cost of living.

The tariff law, he said, had failed because it had not hurt the trusts, because it had not lessened living cost, and because it had increased the difficulty of earning a living. The deficiency tax, he said, was not due to the war, but to the Administration. A most grave disaster would have visited this country if it had not been for the war in Europe.

In Elizabeth Col. Roosevelt made a four-minute stop at Broad and East Jersey Streets to speak for the candidacy of Elwood W. Phares for Mayor. He criticised Elizabeth for having a Charter 40 years old, and said that the townspeople were back in the "dark ages."

GURKHAS' EXPLOIT AT NIGHT.

Went Behind German Lines and Blew Up Ammunition Park.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Daily Mail's correspondent in Paris describes how the Gurkhas (native Indian troops) blew up a German ammunition park, thus causing some of the German coast batteries to move to the rear. He says:

"All the efforts of the Allies' artillery against these batteries had been unavailing and the Germans were causing severe osses when the air scouts located the ammunition stores seven miles behind the German lines.

"At night the Gurka detachment embarked on gunboats, which proceeded to the mouth of the Yser and after a long, silent march the Gurkhas reached the German ammunition stores, guarded by six sentries. Six silent figures moved toward them, each carrying a long knife. Then a sound, like the croaking of a frog was heard, and the six sentries disappeared.

"Shortly afterward the General Staff of the Allies saw a great flash of light on the horizon and heard a great explosion, followed by countless others, as the shells and shrapnel in their cases exploded in all directions. The Gurkhas returned safely to the gunboats."

FRENCH SHIP ASHORE.

Amiral Rigault de Genouilly in Distress Near Cherbourg.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Lloyd's signal station at St. Catharine's Point reports that another French steamer, the Amiral Rigault de Genouilly, bound from Barry for Havre, is ashore off Cape Barfleur, seventeen miles east of Cherbourg, and needs assistance.

The liner La Savoie has gone to her help.

PRINCE FELL LEADING MEN.

Charging the Foe, His Mother Hears When Bullet Struck.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Princess Henry of Battenberg has been informed by the headquarters at the front that her son, Prince Maurice of Battenberg, whose name appeared in the list of killed made public a few days ago, met death leading his company in an attack.

The Prince was struck by a shrapnel bullet from a bursting shell, and died almost immediately afterward. A dispatch to the Central News says Prince Maurice has been buried near Ypres.

MARITZ'S REVOLT FAILS.

Cape Invasion Finally Broken, According to Cape Town Dispatch.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Col. Conrad Brits, who has been engaged in suppressing the rebellion started by Lieut. Col. Maritz in the Northwest Cape Province, reports that the invasion of the Cape has finally been broken, according to a Cape Town dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

TWO TRAWLERS SUNK.

Five of Crews Missing—Mine Kills a Whale.

GRIMSBY, England, (via London,) Oct. 30.—The trawler Rosella struck a mine on the East Coast Thursday afternoon and was sunk. Her Captain and chief mate are missing. Eight survivors from her crew have been landed at Shields.

The Ramsgate fishing boat Ourtom struck a mine Wednesday and went down immediately. A sister boat near by cruised about in the vicinity for several hours in a vain search for the fishing boat's crew of three men.

The Swedish lumber steamer Blanka was wrecked on a reef during an easterly gale last night near Rattray Head, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The crew of seventeen were rescued by the life savers.

A whale that had been killed by a mine drifted ashore at Margate today.

WILSON'S BAN ON SECTARIAN ISSUE

Continued from Page 1.

as a result of the indorsement District Attorney Charles S. Whitman received from the secret organization behind the religious propaganda, are inclined to regard the promoters as their allies in the fight to elect Mr. Whitman Governor. In some quarters, however, the fact that William Sulzer, when he entered the field as a candidate for Governor against Mr. Glynn and was confronted with the necessity of creating an agency to place his name on the ballot, called the organization of his own making the "American" Party, is regarded as more than a mere coincidence. In the early stages of the campaign Mr. Sulzer's political friends and backers who were most active in connection with the agitation or the religious issue.

The agitators for many months have been flooding the State with anti-Catholic literature. Conspicuous in the assortment has been The Menace, an anti-Catholic weekly, published out West. This publication has been sent by the hundreds to every county in the State, where it has been distributed through the mails by local agents, who have placed the copies where they thought they would do the most good.

Since nominations were made in the primaries candidates on the State tickets of the three leading parties have been interrogated regarding their religious beliefs by agents of the secret organization that is opposing Gov. Glynn on the ground that he is a Roman Catholic and which has pledged its members to support no candidate of that faith for office.

The questions to candidates have been submitted on cards, ready for filling in a card index. Here is a copy of the text on the cards with the name of the candidate who is aspirant for an important State office, left blank at his own request.

Mr. _____

What is your religion?

What is your wife's religion?

Do you approve of the use of public or State money for parochial schools?

To what secret fraternities do you belong?

These inquiries are made for a large and representative body of men. It is important that they be answered at once. Return card to H. A. NILES, COEYMANS, N. Y.

Mr. Niles, it was learned, is the son of a Columbia County farmer who was in the Assembly years ago. He is a Methodist and works as lineman for a light and power company in his home county.

In the literature circulated among voters in this State is a pamphlet which on its title page calls upon Protestants to vote only for Protestants. In the pamphlet it is urged that though the number of Roman Catholics in the United States is only 16,000,000, as against 84,000,000 non-Catholics, 75 per cent. of the Federal patronage in the country is now controlled by Roman Catholics, as against 25 per cent. by persons affiliated with other denominations.

The Menace bristles with covert attacks on President Wilson. It agitates the election of William Sulzer for Governor.

Across the front page above its title the issue of this publication of a week ago today bears this homely legend:

"Can't The Menace Men of Ohio vote the hog out of Hogan?"

The Hogan referred to is Timothy Hogan, who is a candidate for United States Senator from Ohio and has the support of the Wilson Administration.

"Hogan is a rank Romanist and a Knight of Columbus," according to an editorial in last week's issue. * * * "Wilson and his Cabinet are supporting these men because they put party before principle and want them elected because they are Democrats. * * * Do not be deceived by this old partisan hogwash."

The advertising columns of the paper carry chiefly advertisements from matrimonial agencies and of nostrums. Last week's issue contains also an advertisement which has been widely circulated in this State and which bears the following legend:

Read The Menace.
Get the dope.
Vote for Whitman
And defeat the Pope.

It is explained that part of the proceeds from sales of the sticker goes to the support of the publication.

The editor of this publication, together with the Rev. O. R. Miller, who is a legislative agent at Albany for a reform organization, was at the meeting held in Buffalo on Oct. 15 when the secret organization opposing Gov. Glynn and other Catholic candidates for office swung its support from William Sulzer to Charles S. Whitman.

WHITMAN DEPLORES ISSUE.

Denies He Ever Appealed to Anti-Catholic Sentiment.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 30.—Mr. Whitman gave out this statement at midnight:

"I have not sought, am not seeking, and will not seek the support of any voter because of any religious issue. I believe that such an issue should have no part in our politics. The issue was not raised by me, or by any one in my behalf, and I deplore it. I have had and shall have nothing to do with it. My whole record during my public life shows conclusively that I have consistently and uniformly disregarded all questions of race or creed, having in mind only efficiency and integrity in the public service."

Managers of Mr. Whitman campaign tour gave out tonight copies of the official stenographer's notes taken when Mr. Whitman spoke last week at Syracuse. This was to refute a quotation attributed to Gov. Glynn, in which it appeared that Gov. Glynn held that part of the speech of Mr. Whitman was an appeal to anti-Catholic sentiment.

Gov. Glynn was reported to have said: "Mr. Whitman in expressing himself in his Syracuse speech said he would appoint none but patriotic Americans to office. That was significant."

The stenographer's notes read: "I believe that there are faithful, hard-working, confident, patriotic, experienced, loyal Americans throughout this great State—and by Americans I mean a word that is broad enough to take in every citizen of the land that we love—and I am going to find these men and place them in office, because I know I can."

Mr. Whitman has received many telegrams urging him to take up the religious issue, more than he has done by replying to questions submitted to him at Syracuse. He ignored the messages at all of his meetings today.

ERIE HAS 18,000 "UNITS."

Anti-Catholic Secret Society to Have Big Meeting.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—W. J. Hough of Albany, a Sulzer supporter, who has come to this city, says the Units, a secret anti-Catholic society, has at least 18,000 members in Erie County, and that they have paid $2 each to join. The active organizer of the secret society was Jay W. Forrest of Albany, who has been in Buffalo for several months.

Hough says that the society held a meeting in Mizpah Hall in this city and that the vote of the members pledged support to Davenport. Then there came a telephone message from Forrest, who was in his room at a hotel, and later the convention pledged its support to Whitman. He declares that Forrest is being guarded by six men in his hotel room.

On Sunday night a big meeting is to be held in the Broadway Auditorium, though efforts are being made to stop it. It is said that the hall was secured under the pretext that the meeting is to be in behalf of temperance. A similar meeting held early in the Summer developed into a riot that required the calling of police reserves.

It is said that the secret organization has nearly 50,000 members in the State.

BOWERS DEPLORES ATTACKS.

Says Injection of Religious Issue Will Help Democrats.

John M. Bowers, Chairman of the Gerard Campaign Committee, issued a statement yesterday deploring the fact that the religious issue had been injected into the campaign. He said:

"It is a matter of deep regret that a religious issue has been brought into the campaign by an insulting attack upon Catholic citizens. The sole purpose of the attack is to defeat the Democratic candidates. Its beneficiaries are intended to be the Republican candidates. I do not regret the issue because of its effect. It must bring votes to the Democratic candidates.

"Church and State have always been separated by the American people and always will be. No inquiry should ever be made as to religious beliefs of a candidate. The Constitution of our State says, 'The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind.' It is only a party in desperate need that makes appeal to such religious principles. That the Republican Party is in such situation I concede.

"This issue could not be supposed to affect Ambassador Gerard. He is a Protestant of Huguenot descent, and he and his ancestors for three generations have been members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of New York, he now being a member of St. Thomas's Church. His enemies, however, are distributing circulars stating that Ambassador Gerard is a Catholic and that his election to the Senate will give New York two Catholic Senators. This false statement, I appreciate, does not injure Ambassador Gerard's candidacy. I feel, however, all the voters of the State should know that slander is always accompanied by falsehood.

"There are no Protestants, whether Methodist, Baptists, Unitarians, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, or others, who would be parties to such an attack. Unprincipled persons outside any Church are doing this work."

ASKS WHITMAN TO REPUDIATE.

Rabbi Drachman Says He Carries Burden of Bigotry.

Commenting on the sectarian propaganda conducted against the re-election of Gov. Glynn and other Roman Catholics running for office, the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, rabbi of the Congregation Ohab Zedek and one of the most eminent Jewish scholars in America, said last night at his home, 128 West 128th Street:

"I am very much opposed to the introduction of religion into politics. I am very much opposed to a man in my position speaking on political matters, but I must emphatically say that unless Mr. Whitman absolutely and unequivocally can repudiate the burden that has been placed upon him by the recent revelations of bigotry and intolerance, he is unfit for office.

"I take a broad view of all matters in politics and religion, and nothing seems to me so awful as an endeavor to hurt a man because of his religion. It is equally wrong to attack a man because he is a Catholic as it is to attack him because he is a Jew, or to attack him because of his Protestant faith.

"The Jew knows that the sanctity of his belief depends upon tolerance, and again I say to you that I cannot too strongly express my indignation at people who would defeat a man for office because he was not of their religious faith. The American Jew is always tolerant, and he is, therefore, the first to resent the introduction of intolerance into the Government of our State."

ITALIANS TO TEST NEW GUN.

King Will Witness Trial of 100-Ton Naval Piece.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—King Victor held a review of the Italian naval forces presented a most imposing spectacle.

Tomorrow a series of naval manoeuvres will be conducted in private, and before returning to the capital the King will witness experiments with a new 100-ton Italian naval gun with a range of sixteen miles.

Germany Calls 1914 Reserves.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Oct. 30, (via Paris.)—A dispatch from Basle says that Germany has called upon the 1914 class of reserves, ranging from 17 to 45 years of age, and numbering at least 480,000 men.

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EDUCATIONAL REVIEW for NOVEMBER

Edited by

Nicholas Murray Butler

President of Columbia University

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Russia and the Present War, by Professor Paul Vinogradoff of Oxford. A careful, scholarly study of the Russian people and their civilization. The author asks,—What is the Slav peril?

German University Teaching and the War. The writer of this article traces Germany's part in the war to the historical and political teachings of a generation of university professors headed by von Treitschke.

The Academic Garrison of Germany, by Professor J. H. Morgan of the University of London. A study of the part played by the German universities in shaping public opinion.

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Profusely Illustrated. $3.50 net; postage extra.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

GOVERNOR OUSTS SING SING WARDEN

Continued from Page 1.

riding in the tonneau of the automobile on occasions when the Warden was himself driving the car, that the car has been seen standing in the street in Yonkers, the sole occupant thereof being Sullivan, who would sit in the tonneau reading, awaiting the return of the Warden, who was transacting business near by; that Sullivan has been seen recently in Yonkers at night going into a restaurant on one of the main thoroughfares of Yonkers, and that he was in a drug store at a conspicuous junction of streets in Yonkers between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, drinking at the soda water counter with the son-in-law and daughter of the Warden and with a police officer, a member of the police force of Yonkers.

There is a conflict of evidence in the record of my investigation with respect to the methods to which resort was had by McCormick in the purchase of the car. He claims that he borrowed the money from a hotelkeeper in Yonkers named Lally; he says that his secretary, Watson, attended to the details of the transaction. Watson says that the money was paid by Lally to McCormick in his presence, that McCormick in turn immediately handed the money to him in the presence of Lally; that he took the money the same day to the office of the manufacturers of the automobile in New York City, paid the money over, and with the aid of a chauffeur or demonstrator furnished by the manufacturers took the automobile the same day to Ossining. The date of the payment of the money to the manufacturers and the date of the delivery of the automobile to Watson is fixed beyond peradventure of a doubt as the 29th of August ultimo.

Lally was examined today. He declared that coincident with his payment of the money to McCormick, he took McCormick's note at four months with interest for the sum of $2,000, the amount loaned. He stated that the note was dated Aug. 15 ultimo. Watson, being recalled to the stand, reiterated that the money was paid to McCormick in his presence on the 29th day of August, and that he paid the money to the manufacturers on the same day; and the manager and the bookkeeper of the manufacturers, being placed under oath, testified that the money was paid to them on the 29th of August and the car delivered that day; and they produced their books and vouchers, which confirmed the statement.

Doubts Lally's Testimony.

Lally's testimony as to when and how he secured the money to loan to McCormick was evasive; and I am of the belief that he never loaned the money to McCormick, and am convinced that for some reason of his own McCormick has not been frank, to say the least, in stating where and how he obtained the money.

A transcript of the minutes of the official stenographer has been furnished to you, and you have asked me to make this hasty and preliminary report at this time with my opinion as to the effect and natural consequences of the testimony so far adduced.

Therefore I beg to say that, without resolving the contradictions in the evidence so far developed, and upon the admissions of McCormick himself, it is apparent that he has displayed a reckless disregard of that caution which should be observed by a man to whom the imprisonment and detention of a convicted prisoner has been committed; and that from the great population of this State, abounding in men of experience and wisdom, the Superintendent of Prisons can surely find a person better fitted to perform the duties of Warden of the State's Prison at Ossining. And since you have no power to remove McCormick from office, he being an appointee of the Superintendent of Prisons, I suggest that you advise the latter to forthwith remove Thomas J. McCormick from the office of Warden.

I have adjourned the inquiry committed to me sine die, and await your instructions regarding the taking of any further testimony, as the powers committed to me under your commission are broad in scope and permit an examination and investigation into the management and affairs in general of the prison.

Dated, New York, Oct. 30, 1914.

Neither Gov. Glynn nor Supt. Riley would discuss their actions, both saying that what each had done explained itself. Mr. Baldwin would not add to his report, but he denied that there had been friction between himself and District Attorney Cropsey of Brooklyn, who assisted him in the taking of testimony at Ossining.

"Mr. Cropsey and I had no clash at all," Mr. Baldwin said. "Our only difference was that we were working for different ends. I was investigating the management and affairs of Sing Sing Prison, and Mr. Cropsey was attempting to obtain evidence that would lead to the restoration of money to the depositors of the Union Bank. Therefore, he often wanted to ask witnesses questions germane to his purpose, but not to mine, and I frequently allowed him to do so."

Whether Mr. Baldwin will carry on a further investigation of the affairs and management of Sing Sing depends upon the will of the Governor.

After the Governor had received the first part of Mr. Baldwin's report, but before any of it had been made public, a committee of depositors of the Union Bank called on him at the Vanderbilt Hotel to protest against Mr. Baldwin's acting as the investigator. The Governor received a memorandum presented by the committee, but did not accept the committee's view that Mr. Baldwin was not competent to make a fair investigation. He pointed out to the depositors that the investigation was not meant to convict or acquit Sullivan, but to determine the fitness of Mr. McCormick to occupy the position of Warden.

Mr. Grout made a statement protesting against the remarks of Dr. E. J. Rohrer, Chairman of the Depositors' Association.

"The statements made by Dr. Rohrer, so far as they concern me, and attempt to show any relation on my part to Mr. Sullivan, are untrue," said Mr. Grout. "My connection with the Mechanics and Traders' Bank during Mr. Sullivan's Presidency began on or about Jan. 16, 1908, and the bank closed and went into the hands of the Banking Department on Jan. 30, a fortnight thereafter, a period too brief to enable me to get any familiarity with its affairs. If anybody stole any mortgages or anything else during that time it was unknown to me."

Supt. Riley would not say whom he intended to appoint as Warden of Sing Sing. George S. Weed of Plattsburg, whom he appointed Warden when Mr. McCormick was suspended, is looked upon by the Governor as only a temporary official. The night of his appointment, the Governor said that Mr. Weed's law practice and other interests, in his opinion, would not permit his holding the post permanently.

SULLIVAN FREE IN YONKERS.

Witness Tells How Once He Almost Lost McCormick.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The special investigation by Stephen C. Baldwin into the favors extended by Thomas J. McCormick, when Warden of Sing Sing, to David A. Sullivan, convicted President of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, ended suddenly at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in a maze of contradictions on the part of McCormick's chief supporters.

The testimony centred about the $2,000 automobile purchased in McCormick's name in August. This car is registered in the name of the State, though McCormick swore that he bought it with his own money. The attempted substantiation of McCormick's story caused District Attorney Cropsey of Brooklyn, who attended the hearing, to remark:

"This story about McCormick having bought the automobile with money which he personally borrowed is a fabrication from beginning to end. It was patched up for this hearing, but it fell down. The truth, I believe, will come out soon. I believe I can show David A. Sullivan bought that car since he was committed to Sing Sing with funds which he stole from the creditors of the Union Bank. It was Sullivan's car, and no wonder that he was the guest of honor in the tonneau while his Warden drove him about the country. This investigation is just beginning."

"Will you start perjury proceedings?" he was asked.

"You wait and see," was Mr. Cropsey's reply.

The Kings County prosecutor, although he took home voluminous testimony, made it plain that he was dissatisfied with the proceeding as conducted by Gov. Glynn's Commissioner.

"Mr. Baldwin could have gone further," he said. "I supplied him with the names of more witnesses than he called. And right over his head, during the greater part of the day, sat Judge Riley, the State Superintendent of Prisons. Why didn't he call Riley? Is he going to shove all the responsibility on Warden McCormick?"

Altogether fifteen witnesses were heard in the two days' hearing. Fourteen, counting one that was heard yesterday, were heard today. The testimony of seven of these witnesses contradicted the testimony in one respect or another of the other seven.

The three men most involved in the contradictions were Warden McCormick, Michael J. Lally of Yonkers, hotel man and political ally and financial backer of McCormick, and William J. Watson, confidential clerk for McCormick. Those involved in minor contradictions were Deputy Controller Michael J. Walsh, Democratic boss of Westchester County; Mayor James T. Lennon of Yonkers, Coroner James P. Dunn of Yonkers, and George Maling, proprietor of the Getty House in Yonkers, a lifelong friend of McCormick.

According to McCormick, Lally, and Watson, Warden McCormick wanted an automobile so badly that he was willing to borrow money to get it, hoping to be reimbursed by the State. Lally, who testified that he did an extensive I O U business among his friends, volunteered to lend the money. He handed three $500 bills and five $100 bills over the bar, according to this joint story, and accepted McCormick's promissory note for it.

Watson testified yesterday that the note was made out on Aug. 29, and he repeated the statement today. Lally professed that he didn't know the date, and the Commissioner asked him to call up his saloon on the telephone from the room and find out the right date of the note. This was done, and over the telephone from Lally's brother James came the information that it was Aug. 15.

District Attorney Cropsey thought that a bank account figured in the transaction somewhere, and he announced his intention of finding that account if he had to resort to a search of all the banks of Westchester County.

Sullivan's Happy Life.

There was much to amuse in the testimony regarding Sullivan's happy life as a convict-chauffeur. At times the bank wrecker ran the car all by himself, although he had no chauffeur's license. At other times he sprawled out in the tonneau with a magazine to read while Warden McCormick and his friends dined. He took the Warden's family riding, walked the streets of Yonkers alone in quest of a restaurant meal, and drank soda water in the principal drug store in Getty Square, Yonkers, with members of the Warden's family.

On one occasion Sullivan actually lost the Warden in Yonkers and asked a policeman please to help him find McCormick as it was time to go home. The policeman accommodated him by having a drink with him. All the time the ex-banker wore a good-looking homespun suit.

An attempt was made to establish that Sullivan had called at the home of Miss Louise Burkhardt, his former confidential stenographer, who lives in Yonkers, and whose name has figured in mortgage transactions recently. This was not established, but one witness testified that Sullivan easily could have gone to Miss Burkhardt's house.

It was said that a process server on the Commissioner's staff had served a subpoena on the young woman, but that she had stamped her feet in anger and thrown the subpoena and the $2 witness fees on the floor.

Walsh, the first witness, admitted he had ridden in McCormick's car with Sullivan on primary day and that he had seen Sullivan in sole charge of the car.

"What? You, a State official, had a convict sitting in the tonneau with you?" asked Mr. Baldwin.

"That is not true," said Walsh. "Sullivan was sitting on the front seat. He was driving the car except for a little rough stretch, when McCormick took the wheel, and then Sullivan sat next to McCormick on the front seat. We visited four polling places."

"That will do, Mr. Walsh," said Mr. Baldwin.

"Don't you want to ask him any more questions?" interrupted Mr. Cropsey for the first time.

"No, Mr. Cropsey, I don't want to ask him any more questions," snapped Mr Baldwin. "I will recall him if I want him later You may go Mr. Walsh."

Convict-Banker Summoned.

Coroner Dunn was called. It had been stated publicly that the Coroner, whose office is opposite the Getty House in Yonkers, had seen Sullivan in Yonkers often. But today the county official professed to know nothing about Sullivan. He said he once had seen a man in the car with McCormick who might have been Sullivan.

"Bring Sullivan in here," ordered Mr. Baldwin.

It required twenty minutes before Sullivan arrived and he wasn't shaved when he popped through the door. He showed a touch of prison pallor, but he was twenty pounds heavier than he was when committed. He wore a white shirt with black stripes, neither collar nor tie, a pair of prison trousers held up by a cheap strap and no coat. His beard was of two days' growth. Sullivan looked about the room as if dazed. Many of his Yonkers friends were seated about the room, but he did not nod to any of them.

"All of you witnesses, look at this man," said Mr. Baldwin. "Now you may go, Mr. Sullivan," he added a moment later.

"Is that the man whom you saw with the Warden?" Coroner Dunn was asked.

"Yes, to the best of my knowledge, that is the man," said he, but he would commit himself no further.

Mayor Lennon admitted that he once had seen Sullivan, McCormick, Watson, and County Clerk Daniel Cashin in the automobile. He was certain, however, that Sullivan was in the front seat and not in the tonneau.

Terrence A. Brady, business manager of The Yonkers Record, was produced by Mr. Cropsey's investigators. He contradicted Deputy Controller Walsh by swearing that he personally saw Walsh ride in the tonneau of McCormick's car with the banker convict.

Maling said that he thought he never had seen Sullivan until the prisoner had appeared in the hearing room. If Sullivan had put a foot on the brass raling in the Getty House barroom, he said, he had not noticed the man. His bartender, Enrich Schwarze, said he never had served Sullivan to the best of his knowledge.

Robert Johnson, Jr., chauffeur for Mrs. C. H. Buck of Yonkers, testified he had called for Dunn's attention to Sullivan in the prison automobile several times, and that on one occasion Sullivan was in the tonneau.

"That's all," said Mr. Baldwin.

"Oh no, it isn't," interrupted Mr. Cropsey a second time. "This man saw Sullivan in Yonkers alone late at night."

"Don't you do that, Mr. Cropsey," shouted Mr. Baldwin. "Don't testify. If you want to help me, suggest questions to me."

Johnson testified he had seen Sullivan shake hands with Policeman George A. Ford of Yonkers in Getty Square late one night.

"What did Sullivan say?" he was asked.

"He just walked around the corner with Ford."

"Did you see him again?"

"Yes; fifteen minutes later I saw him going across the street alone to a restaurant. It was 10 o'clock at night."

"How was he dressed?"

"He had a gray suit, a gray sweater and a cap."

"Was there anything about him to distinguish him from other civilians?"

"The big sweater, turned back over his coat, was distinctive. I thought at first that he was a prize fighter out for exercise."

"Where was the automobile?"

"I didn't see any."

"Was the Warden around?"

"No Sir, I didn't see him."

Policeman Ford said he was in plain clothes on the night Sullivan greeted him in front of the drug store in Getty Square.

"How did you come to speak to him?"

"I recognized him as a convict from Sing Sing," replied the witness, while a ripple of laughter went the rounds of the spectators.

"Why did you shake hands with him?"

"I wanted to get into conversation with the convict. I asked him what he was doing in Yonkers. He said he was with Warden McCormick. I wanted to make sure, so I went around the corner with him and there I found the car. Mrs. McCormick and one of her daughters were in it. Then I knew it was all right."

"Didn't Sullivan ask you where the Warden was?"

"Yes, he did. I told him I hadn't seen the Warden."

"Was he all alone?"

"Yes."

Detective Ford set the time as 11 o'clock at night instead of 10 o'clock, as Johnson had testified.

"Did you see Sullivan again that night?"

"Yes, I saw him in the drug store a little later."

"Was he alone?"

"No. He was with the Warden's son-in-law, Fred Schneider, and the Warden's daughter."

"How long were they in the drug store?"

"Long enough to have a drink, soda water or something like that."

"Now, Officer Ford, weren't you having a drink with them?"

The detective hesitated, and then replied:

"Yes, I did."

"Who treated?" continued Mr. Baldwin.

Again the witness hesitated, much longer than the first time, and before he could reply Mr. Baldwin interjected a second question.

"It was Sullivan who treated you, wasn't it?" he shouted.

"No, it wasn't Sullivan," said the detective. "It was either I or Schneider."

"Who was it?"

"I don't remember."

"Rather strange, wasn't it, to drink soda water with such distinguished people as the Warden's daughter and son-in-law and to let a convict in on the soda water party?"

"Well, you see, I knew Schneider for a long time."

Ford admitted that he had lied to Assistant District Attorney Goldstein of Kings County last Saturday night when Enrich Schwarze, said he never had served Sullivan to the best of his knowledge.

"Why did you lie to Mr. Goldstein?"

"I wasn't under oath then."

John H. McPherson of Yonkers, a demonstrator of voting machines, was another witness produced by Mr. Cropsey. He further contradicted friends of the Warden who had testified. He had seen Sullivan sitting in the tonneau of the automobile in Getty Square and reading magazines, on two occasions, he said. Mayor Lennon, on another occasion, he said, was talking to the Warden in his car when Sullivan was in the tonneau with County Clerk Cashin. The Mayor had testified that the prisoner was in the front seat.

"Did you ever see Sullivan leave the car and go into the Getty House?" McPherson was asked.

"Yes, several times. He walked right into the barroom."

"Did he go with McCormick and his Secretary?"

"No; he always let them go in first and he followed about five minutes later. They followed the same custom when they came out."

"What kind of a suit did Sullivan wear?"

"A gray homespun."

"Did you ever see McCormick drive away and leave Sullivan behind on the sidewalk in Yonkers?"

"Yes, on one occasion, and Sullivan walked alone up Main Street. I know where Cliff Avenue, where Miss Burkhardt lives, is. Yes, he could have gone there."

Through James R. Murray, a clerk in the Automobile Bureau of the Secretary of State in New York City, Mr. Baldwin established that McCormick had signed an application blank for a license with his own name. McCormick swore that the car was owned by Sing Sing Prison. Because it was a State car no fee was collected.

McCormick had sworn yesterday that he owned the car himself, and that he had paid for it with his own money. He had testified also that he had arranged with the Cadillac Company to have the license paid for.

H. H. Johnson, the New York agent of the Cadillac Company, and James German, the office manager, produced books to show that the car had been purchased for cash on Aug. 29, and that it had been delivered the same day. Lally proved to have a poor memory for dates. He had known McCormick a long time and had often loaned him money, he said.

"I told Warden McCormick that he ought to have an automobile to get around in," he testified. "Some time later I sailed up to the prison in my boat, and I told the Warden he ought to have a yacht, too. He said he wasn't interested in the yacht, but that he would like to have the automobile and that he would get one if the State weren't so poor. I told him I'd stake him if it wasn't too much. He asked whether $1,800 or $2,000 was too much, and I said that would be all right.

"About the middle of August he came into my barroom. I was tending bar at the time. Watson was with him. They called me to the end of the bar and asked me whether I had the money ready. I went to the safe and got it out."

Mr. Baldwin wanted to know how Lally got the money, how long he had held it in the safe, and all about his business. Lally said he always had much money in his safe, made loans on collaterals, and collected interest on mortgages and loans every week. He tried to explain that he might have got the $2,000 from his various customers.

Lally denied ever having done business with Sullivan. He said he never had seen him in the automobile. He had not even seen the automobile, he said.

District Attorney Cropsey said last night that the Grand Jury investigation into the larceny complaint against David A Sullivan, the convicted banker, would be continued this morning. John J. Malloy, the prison official who was committed to jail on Monday for refusing to answer questions before the Grand Jury, will be the first witness.

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POLITICAL. POLITICAL.

HEAVIER LAND TAXATION MEANS HIGHER RENTS.

Following are some reasons why political candidates ought not to pledge themselves to the heavier land taxation, proposed by the so-called Society to Lower Rents:

1. The cities where a similar plan is in force have not fared so well as other cities in the same locality that do not have it;

2. The best expert opinion is to the effect that the State is the best unit for taxation and not the various cities, towns, and villages therein;

3. The so-called Society to Lower Rents has construed the statements of candidates as to their position on this plan as "pledges" and "promises," which under the law candidates are prohibited from making;

4. Heavier land taxation would cause higher rents instead of lower rents, because it would make land development less desirable as a form of investment, and would cause lenders to exact a greater return on their money than at present.

The Society to Lower Rents is attempting to defeat the candidates, among them certain candidates for the Assembly, who have refused to pledge themselves to the heavier land tax. The courageous action of these candidates deserves the support of all fair-minded citizens, and we urge such citizens to lay aside partisan prejudice and to vote on Tuesday next for the candidates who have not pledged themselves to the heavier land tax.

THE ASSOCIATED RENT PAYERS AND REALTY OWNERS OF NEW YORK CITY.
Allan Robinson, Chairman.
October 30th, 1914.

POLITICAL. POLITICAL.

Fair Play, Mr. Voter!

I appeal to your sense of fair play and solicit your support because I feel my record warrants it. As Comptroller, I have conscientiously striven to give the State's fiscal affairs the benefit and fruit of an active business life of more than forty years. In that time no one has ever attacked my integrity or questioned my veracity. In default of an issue, either political or personal, opponents in this campaign have attacked the character of my appointments and unfairly charged me with undue absence from my official duties. A complete nervous breakdown, as a result of the strain of official business, has taken me away from my duties a comparatively short time during four years of public service.

How much more of the taxpayers' time has been actually wasted by certain officials now politically prominent in the promotion of their political fortunes?

Since my recovery I have been at my post regularly, and what is more, I am there now. While it is true that a small number of my appointees are active politically, it is also a fact that their immediate predecessors, mostly Republican District Leaders serving under the preceding Comptroller, appointed by Governor Hughes, were and now are equally active in politics.

The increased efficiency of the Transfer Tax Bureau wherein these appointments were made since I have assumed office, is a matter of public record and a complete answer to this criticism. May I call your attention to the fact that President Wilson has just selected for high public office my principal appointee in that department? Secretary of State Bryan has appointed another as his Secretary. The Mayor of New York City an attest to the efficiency of my Transfer Tax Attorney in that city. Another has been elevated to the bench and still another welcomed in the Halls of Congress.

I have no desire to dwell on my public achievements, but the nature of the political attacks to which I am subject demands it. During my administration more actual reforms have been instituted than under any predecessor. Stock Transfer Tax frauds have been absolutely wiped out. Contracts involving the expenditure of over a thousand dollars must now be actually audited whereas formerly that audit was an official fiction. My action in calling attention to the extravagances involved in Highway contracts without competition, thus ending the favoritism shown in supplemental agreements, has saved the State more money than all the District Attorney proceedings ever instituted. The Brooklyn Eagle says editorially that there would have been no Siegel failure had the bill suggested by me in the Comptroller's annual report been enacted into law. That suggestion is now part of the general Banking Law and those who deposit in private banks are protected. In the general conduct of the office I have always striven to give courteous and prompt attention to those who had business with my department and I have insisted that those under me do likewise. The greater number of my employees are in the competitive class of the Civil Service and members of all political parties. They can best attest to my fairness in the regulation of their compensation. I believe in paying a man a living wage commensurate with his ability, and I have done so without regard to petty politics. Let me say that I resent unwarranted personal abuse and gutter politics. My reputation is as dear to me as any man's. Years ago I enjoyed the friendship and respect of the late Grover Cleveland and I have done nothing since that time, either politically or personally, that would have forfeited his friendship had he lived. I am old-fashioned enough to believe that public office should be achieved by deeds and not by words, and that slander and calumny is not the proper medium to achieve political distinction. I ask your support solely on my record as a public official, in the hope that I may be permitted to carry out those reforms that I have inaugurated in the interest of our State.

WM. SOHMER
Democratic and Independence League Candidate for STATE COMPTROLLER

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GARRISON PLEADS FOR GLYNN TICKET

War Secretary Tells Seven Meetings How Important Is a State Victory to Wilson.

STRAUS ASSAILS BIGOTS

Religious Prejudice in Politics Stabs Democracy, He Asserts—15,000 Cheer Governor.

The importance to the National Administration of a Democratic victory in New York State and the un-American bigotry behind opposition to Gov. Glynn because of his religion were the chief points stressed last night by speakers at Glynn meetings in Manhattan and the Bronx. The Governor himself dwelt upon these two things at seven large meetings, and he was supported before different audiences by Nathan Straus, who took up the religious issue, and by Secretary of War Garrison, who urged support of the National Administration.

Everywhere he went the Governor was received with great enthusiasm. The 1,500 persons in the Murray Hill Lyceum, Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, where he spoke first, cheered him for ten minutes before they allowed him to speak. At Carnegie Hall, Sulzer's Harlem River Park, the Manhattan Casino, and Niblo's Garden the demonstrations lasted nearly as long. Altogether the Governor addressed more than 15,000 people last night, and 15,000 shouted for him. He was escorted from the Manhattan Casino, at Eighth Avenue and 155th Street, to the Bronx by a procession of 200 automobiles carrying burning torches.

It was at Niblo's Gardens, Third Avenue and 170th Street, the Bronx, that Nathan Straus struck to down religious prejudice against Gov. Glynn.

"I have been very busy trying to relieve the awful suffering of the war victims," he said, "and I have devoted so much time and thought to their pitiful appeals that if religious prejudice had not been introduced into this campaign I would not be with you tonight. This being the case, however, I considered it my duty to come and tell you my views of the situation. Others will speak of the constructive measures Gov. Glynn has put into law, but I will tell you what he will not do.

"First, he will not serve any master but his conscience and the highest welfare of the people. Second, he will not discriminate in his appointments against any man because of his creed or race; he has never done this in the past, and will not do so in the future. Furthermore, the Governor who is good enough for our President ought to be good enough for us. Our Government is a democracy, with equality of civil and religious rights for all. Without equality there can be no democracy. To discriminate politically against any man because he is a Protestant, Catholic, or Jew is to stab our democracy to the heart—and the best way to punish those who seek to drag sectarian hatred into politics is to punish them by electing Gov. Glynn with an overwhelming majority.

"Today this discrimination is anti-Catholic. In the next election it may be anti-Irish ,or anti-German, or anti-Jewish, and it is always anti-American.

Secretary Garrison spoke in the Manhattan Casino, and took as the text of his address the importance to the country of a Democratic victory in New York State.

"In the campaign in which we are now engaged," he said, "what happens locally will be submerged by what happens nationally. A defeat of the Democratic candidates will be heralded as a defeat of the President and the principles for which he and the Democratic Party have stood in the nation. A victory will hearten him and the party to go forward in the public interest."

And in concluding his speech, Secretary Garrison said:

"Yours is the Empire State. Its voice is larger and louder than any other. If Democracy fails here, great will be the rejoicing of the enemies. If it succeeds here, great will be the rejoicing of its friends. You are its friends—make it succeed."

In appealing for votes in support of the Democratic Party, Secretary Garrison besides outlining the Wilson performances and promises attacked the Republicans and Progressives as lacking definite, constructive programmes.

In his speeches, besides dealing with the National Administration and the religious issue, Gov. Glynn discussed his acts as Governor, and promised further reforms if re-elected.

The other evening meetings addressed by the Governor were at Public School 11, Ogden Avenue and 166th Street, Highbridge, and Burland's Casino, Westchester and Prospect Avenues, the Bronx.

The Governor began his speech-making in the afternoon in Westchester County. He spoke in open air meetings at Mount Vernon, White Plains, Port Chester, Tuckahoe, and Mamaroneck, and was received with great enthusiasm at each place. In all of his speeches he renewed his attack on District Attorney Whitman, and chided his opponent for not answering the questions he put to him while on his up-State tour last week.

The Times Searchlight to Tell the Results of the Election

After the closing of the polls, at 5 P. M. next Tuesday, the counting of the vote will start immediately throughout the State. As soon as enough returns have been received to make the results of the complete count reasonably certain, the verdict of the voters will be instantly communicated to everybody for miles around through the use of the great searchlight on the tall tower of The Times Building. The signals will be as follows:

GLYNN ELECTED GOVERNOR.—White shaft of light pointing south.
WHITMAN ELECTED GOVERNOR.—White shaft of light pointing north.
GERARD ELECTED SENATOR.—White shaft of light pointing west.
WADSWORTH ELECTED SENATOR.—White shaft of light pointing east.
DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.—White shaft of light south, swinging east and west.
REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.—White shaft of light north, swinging east and west.

Detailed election returns will be thrown by a stereopticon on a large screen on The Times Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street.

ROOSEVELT STICKS TO HIS BOSS TEXT

Credits Penrose with Courage Barnes and Murphy Lack in Running for Office.

AGAIN ATTACKS WHITMAN

Says He Took Murphy's Nomination—Accuses Wadsworth of Deserting Hughes.

Col. Roosevelt, in two speeches in Manhattan and one in the Bronx last night, renewed his attacks on District Attorney Whitman, James W. Wadsworth, William Barnes, Jr., and Charles F. Murphy.

Col. Roosevelt made his first speech at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street near Third Avenue

"Two years hence Louisiana will give her electoral votes to the Progressive Party," he predicted. "I've just come from Pennsylvania, where we are trying to knock out the Penrose gang, and we will not quit until we carry the banner in victory."

Then he talked about the war in Europe, demanding that America be always ready to defend herself, but soon returned to the bosses, saying:

Now, friends, there is one point at which our two bosses have us at a disadvantage, compared with the position of Boss Penrose of Pennsylvania. Boss Penrose does come out as a candidate where the voters can get at him, while Barnes and Murphy hide behind the screen and push their candidate forward for us to see. Both Mr. Barnes and Murphy are fond of virtue that is dead. Mr. Barnes asks you to vote for his candidate in the name of Abraham Lincoln; Mr. Murphy makes the same plea in the name of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Whitman was Murphy's candidate for District Attorney last year. (A few hisses.) Mr. Whitman accepted the nomination on the Tammany ticket at a time when to do that was to render the greatest service to Tammany Hall. He pledged himself to appoint no Tammany man, yet he did so, breaking his pledge and resting under the blight of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Roosevelt, quoting Senator Elihu Root's statement at the Saratoga convention against bossism, continued:

Mr. Barnes and Murphy are not candidates; each has put forth his man for Governor. In addition, Mr. Barnes has put up his special and intimate servant, Mr. Wadsworth, as the Republican candidate for United States Senator.

Accusing Wadsworth of opposing Gov. Hughes's efforts to restore public confidence in the Republican Party of the State, in which he insisted there must be the most drastic house cleaning, Col. Roosevelt said:

Mr. Wadsworth ranged himself with the forces of evil. And remember, I take this statement from the official Republican organ of New York, (The New York Tribune,) made at the time Mr. Wadsworth was betraying the Governor of his own party, the man who Mr. Root says should be treated as the leader elected by the people of the State, elected by the Republican Party as a whole. Mr. Wadsworth betrayed and abandoned and opposed the leader. He served the boss and he earned the bitter words in which all good Republicans then spoke of him.

At Hunt's Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163d Street, the Bronx, the police worked hard to control the crowd which waited for Col. Roosevelt. When the Colonel, with Mr. Davenport, arrived at 10 o'clock the throng yelled for many minutes.

At the Harlem meeting Oscar S. Straus read the reply he had received to a letter he sent to the "Guardians of Liberty" on Thursday, in which he accused them of being the enemies of liberty because they maintained a secret organization for attacking candidates and interfering in political affairs on religious grounds. The only defense in the reply of the organization, from its office at 50 West Twenty-fourth Street, was a denial that it was a secret organization, but admitted that the names of its members and its objects were kept "confidential."

SCHIFF INDORSES DR. DAVIS.

Banker Favors Her for Member of Constitutional Convention.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, Chairman of the Women's Temporary Committee for Representation in the Constitutional Convention, a non-partisan body of 200 women in New York State, has received the following letter from Jacob H. Schiff:

Replying to your letter of yesterday, asking whether I care to give expression to my opinion as to the qualifications of Dr. Katharine B. Davis for membership in the coming Constitutional Convention, you already know my high opinion of Miss Davis, and I am very certain that, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, she will prove in the last word the peer of any other delegate, and her work in the convention cannot but be of the greatest benefit to the people of this State.

Miss Davis is a candidate for Delegate at Large on the Progressive ticket.

First H. Bischoff & Co. Dividend.

The firm of Henry Bischoff & Co. was authorized yesterday by Judge Hough in the Federal District Court to pay a first dividend of 5 per cent. The assets now in the hands of the trustees amount to $28,502.22, and this dividend will take of this $18,581.

YOUR LAST CHANCE

After TODAY it's "I TOLD YOU SO." The next time you step into Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores and find that you cannot get this set is when **People's Cyclopedia at $1.98** will loom up as the greatest disappointment of your life. Think of this $12 reference work for $1.98—what it means to you who would advance! To the rich or poor, to the old or young—it is now within the reach of all—NOW—until closing time at Riker-Hegeman's TODAY. Don't do another thing until you clip that coupon printed below and take it to any of these stores in Greater New York or vicinity.

To Get This $12 Cyclopedia

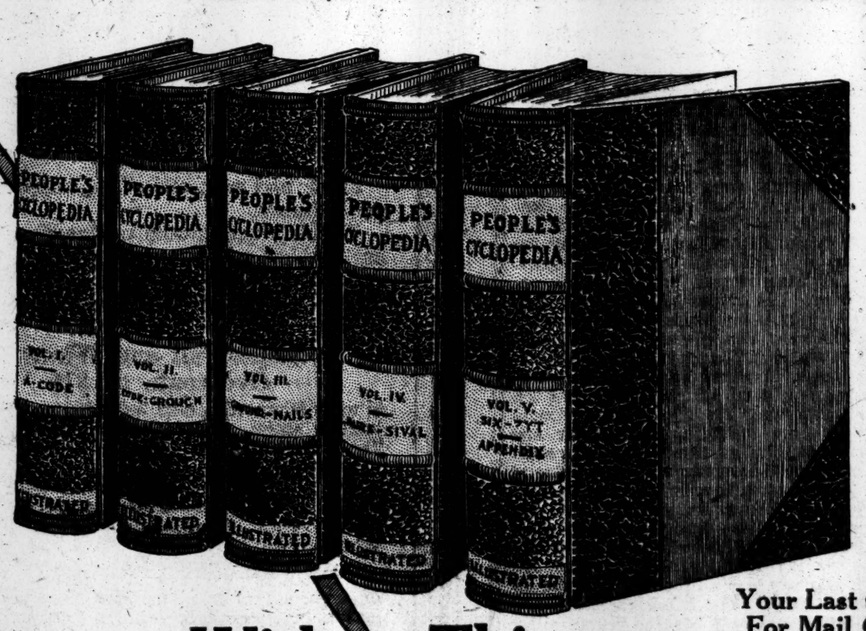
Here's your LAST CHANCE to get this MADE IN AMERICA storehouse of USEFUL knowledge.

RIKER-HEGEMAN
RELIABLE DRUG STORE SERVICE

COMPLETE SET OF FIVE OCTAVO VOLUMES
$1.98

$12.00 REGULAR SELLING PRICE
NO INSTALMENTS
MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

PRESENT ONE COUPON (Printed Below)
And Get Your Set for $1.98 at RIKER-HEGEMAN DRUG STORES



The 5-Volume Set Just As It Looks—But Greatly Reduced In Size—Bound in English Cloth—Octavo Size

Everybody needs a cyclopedia, but heretofore the high prices have often made it impossible for many to possess one. Ordinarily the prices average $30 or $40 a set, running as high as $150 to $200. The volumes are large, some sets taking up a space equal to two or three times that required for this set. Now compare PEOPLE'S CYCLOPEDIA, which is less than one foot, complete. Compare the price of PEOPLE'S CYCLOPEDIA listed at $12 against even the cheapest of the larger sets, at $30. It then becomes a matter of comparing $30 with $1.98, the small expense amount NOW required for a complete set of PEOPLE'S CYCLOPEDIA. Is there a reader of this paper that cannot meet this expense? **Is there any who can afford to be without this great reference library?**

With Riker-Hegeman AND This Coupon $1.98

AN EXCELLENT GIFT

This beautiful set makes an ideal gift for any occasion—weddings, birthdays or anniversaries. It is an everyday reference work for all classes. The **business man** who wants **FACTS** on the **INSTANT**; the **student** who **wants reliable information**; the **boy** and **girl** at school who **want brevity**—the **HOME**, the **SCHOOL**, the **OFFICE**—public and private institutions need this **USEFUL reference** set every day. Christmas is coming, and there is no more acceptable or appropriate gift to be had than this beautiful set. Get a few of these sets **TODAY** for Christmas giving.

THIS IS "GOODBY" DAY PRESENT THIS COUPON AT ONCE

Your Last Chance For Mail Orders

If not convenient for you to call, the set will be sent you by parcel post; include EXTRA 14 cents within 150 miles; 24 cents 150 to 300 miles; for greater distances ask your postmaster amount to include for 10 pounds. Address
Riker-Hegeman Mail Order Dept.,
200 Broadway, New York

Riker-Hegeman Coupon

This coupon when presented with $1.98 at any of the RIKER-HEGEMAN DRUG STORES entitles the holder to a five-volume set of People's Cyclopedia (regularly selling at $12),

For $1.98

I agree to show this set to my friends and explain how I got it. (G.)

This Coupon will be redeemed at any of the
Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores
In Greater New York and Vicinity

B. Altman & Co.

Special for This Day (Saturday):

An Unusual Sale of Men's Overcoats

presenting an opportunity not often encountered to purchase High-grade Overcoats at fully one-third less than the regular prices.

Men's Dress Overcoats, of fine-quality melton, in black and Oxford gray; a decidedly smart semi-box model, silk-lined throughout and finished with velvet collar . at $24.00

Men's Imported Overcoats, for street wear; made of desirable double-faced woolen fabrics, affording warmth without undue weight; yoke and sleeves silk-lined . at $28.00

Also included in this Sale will be

Men's Imported Sweaters
(Heather-mixture)
in V-neck style, having two pockets, at $6.50

Men's One-clasp Gray Mocha Gloves,
PXM sewn, spear-point . per pair $1.25

A Sale of Young Men's Sack Suits
(sizes 33 to 42 chest) . . at $18.50
will be one of the important offerings.
These Suits are made on English lines as well as in more conservative designs, the materials including tartan effects, tweeds, unfinished worsteds and cheviots.

B. Altman & Co.

A Sale of Imported Velvets

Dress Velvets, Plushes, Velveteens, Corduroys, and Millinery and Trimming Velvets, arranged in Lengths, are being offered at

extraordinary price reductions

These Velvets are on sale at special tables in the Madison Avenue Section of the First Floor.

Choice Dress Silks
are now on sale
The prices quoted are much below the values of these fine fabrics.

50-inch Satin Royal at . per yard $5.75
42-inch Satin Impression Sur Chaine at . . . . . per yard $3.50
54-inch Satin Liberty at per yard 2.65
40-inch Moire Renaissance at per yard 2.00
40-inch Satin Charmeuse at per yard 1.55
36-inch Oriental Crepe at . per yard 1.50
36-inch Crepe de Chine at . per yard 95c.
19-inch Imported Plaid Silks per yard 95c.
27-inch White Washable Habutai at . . . . . per yard 78c.
36-inch White Washable Habutai at . . . . . per yard 58c.

When requested samples will be mailed promptly.

B. Altman & Co.

have arranged for this day (Saturday)

A Sale of Women's Serge Dresses
at the special prices of $15.00 & 18.00
Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

$30.00

There's a wide difference between the gown offered at $30 by the specialty shop or dressmaker and the gown offered at $45.

There's no difference between the exclusive style and quality that the specialty shop or dressmaker offers at $45.00 and we offer at $30.00.

The $15.00 difference covers their expense of doing business—an expense which we have avoided by conducting a retail establishment in connection with a wholesale.

Today we're specializing on $30.00 dresses. Won't you come in and see them?
Street, afternoon and evening gowns, made to measure, at from $18.50 to $55.00.

Lucille Gown Co.
DIRECT-MANUFACTURERS TO THE WELL-DRESSED WOMAN
TWELFTH FLOOR
48 West 38th Street

THE LONE WOLF

(A Melodrama)

BY

LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

Louis Joseph Vance has written many good stories, but "The Lone Wolf" is his masterpiece.
—*New York World.*

$1.30 net

AT YOUR BOOKSELLERS

PUBLISHERS

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY
BOSTON

Special for Today!
120 Evening, Street & Dinner Gowns
At the Uniform Price of $15 Each.
Original prices from $30 to $65.
RAE NAFTAL, 780 6th Ave.,
Between 44th & 45th Sts. Open evenings.

EILSHEMIUS
58 W. 57th St., N. Y. City.
The Shakespeare of the U. S. of America.
Sixty Sonnets.

DELEGATES TICKET OF CITIZENS' UNION

Non-Partisan Organization Recommends Fifteen Candidates.

TAKEN FROM ALL PARTIES

Urges the Importance of Marking the Ballot for Each of the Nominees for Convention.

The Citizens' Union has picked what it calls a model ticket of Delegates-at-Large to the Constitutional Convention from the forty-five Democratic, Republican, and Progressive candidates, and in a statement issued yesterday it calls the attention of the voters throughout the State to the qualifications of the candidates it has selected and urges the importance of their election. Here are the fifteen selected by the Union, with sketches:

CARLOS C. ALDEN, Buffalo, age 48; lawyer; grad. N. Y. Univ. Law Sch., '92; Prof. Law, N. Y. Univ., '96-'04; Dean of Buffalo Law Sch. since '04; legal advisor Gov. Hughes, '09-'10; member commission on uniform State laws since '10; author of several legal works and high authority on municipal law; counsel Municipal Government Assn.

WILLIAM HAMLIN CHILDS, New York City, age 57; manufacturer; officer several industrial corporations; actively interested in many important civic movements and prominent in many organizations.

EDGAR M. CULLEN, Brooklyn, age 71; grad. Columbia, '60; rose to rank of Colonel in civil war; elected Justice Supreme Court, '80; succeeded Alton B. Parker as Chief Justice in '13; serving till the end of '18; presided at Sulzer impeachment trial.

Miss KATHARINE B. DAVIS, New York City, sociologist; formerly Sup't Bedford Reformatory, where she gained nation-wide recognition as an authority on reformatory methods; Commissioner of Corrections, N. Y. City, '14, under Mitchel administration.

SETH LOW, New York City, age 54; ed. Brooklyn Polytechnic Inst., grad. Columbia, '70; Mayor Brooklyn, '81-'85; elected on Fusion ticket; Pres't Columbia Univ., '90-'01; Citizens' Union candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, '97; delegate Hague Peace Conference, '99; Mayor of New York, elected on Fusion ticket, '01-'03; defeated for re-election, '03; Pres't Nat'l Civic Federation and prominent in many other organizations.

LOUIS MARSHALL, New York City, lawyer; grad. Syracuse Univ., practiced law Syracuse several years; member Constitutional Conv., '94; member of one of the most prominent New York law firms; active in many Jewish organizations.

JOHN MITCHELL, New Rochelle.—Age 46; labor man; long prominent in coal miners' union; appointed Commissioner of Labor by Gov. Sulzer, but Senate refused to confirm; appointed 1914 member of State Workmen's Compensation Commission.

JOHN F. MURTAUGH, Elmira.—Graduate Allegheny College 1895; Cornell Law School 1899; corporation counsel, Elmira, 1904-08; State Senator 1911-14; Chairman Judiciary Committee and majority leader of Senate; Vice President American-Irish Historical Society; Commissioner Panama-Pacific Exposition.

JOHN LORD O'BRIAN, Buffalo.—Age 40; graduate Harvard 1896; University of Buffalo Law 1898; lawyer; Professor Medical Jurisprudence Buffalo Medical School; professor University Buffalo Law School; member of Assembly 1907-09, with good record; strong supporter of Gov. Hughes; United States District Attorney since 1909.

WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, Garrison.—Age 52; graduate Princeton 1883; Harvard Law School 1889; active in philanthropic institutions; President Children's Aid Society; Trustee Metropolitan Museum of Art; legal adviser to Gov. Dix 1911-12; Chairman Democratic State Committee since 1913.

HERBERT PARSONS, New York City.—Age 45; lawyer; graduate Yale 1890; Harvard Law School; admitted to bar 1894; Alderman 1898-1901; member of Congress 1904-10; Republican district leader 1903-05; President Republican County Committee 1903-10; Corporal Seventh Regiment; Judge Advocate First Brigade N. G. N. Y. 1898-99; President Greenwich House Settlement.

ADOLPH J. RODENBECK, Rochester.—Lawyer; graduate University of Rochester 1885; admitted to bar 1887; Corporation Counsel, Rochester, 1894-98; member of Assembly 1899-1901; Mayor of Rochester 1902-03; Judge Court of Claims 1903-12; Chairman Board of Statutory Consolidation since 1904; author or editor of many legal works and reports.

ELIHU ROOT, Clinton, age 69; grad. Hamilton Coll., '64; N. Y. Univ. Law '67; taught school one year; D. C. L. Oxford Univ., '13; practiced law in N. Y. City since '67; and long considered one of the leaders of the N. Y. Bar; U. S. District Attorney '83-'85; prominent member Constitutional Conv., '94; counsel U. S. Fisheries Arbitration '10; member permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; Secretary of War under McKinley and Roosevelt, '99-'04; Secretary of State, '05-'09; U. S. Senator since '09; Trustee Carnegie Institute; Metropolitan Museum, &c.; Chairman Republican Nat'l Conv., '12; Pres't State Bar Association and Union League Club.

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, New York City, age 53; economist; grad. Columbia A. B. '79; Ph.D., '85; McVickar Prof. Political Economy, Columbia Univ. since '91; Chairman Com. on Taxation, Nat'l Civic Federation; member Committee of Seventy, '94; Secretary Committee of Fifteen on police problem, '01; member Mayor's Commission on Municipal Finance and Taxation, '05-08; author of many books on taxation and economic problems; Pres't American Economic Assn., '02-04.

HENRY L. STIMSON, New York City, age 47; grad. Yale '88; Harvard Law Sch., '91; lawyer; ad. to Bar '91; U. S. District Attorney '08-'09; defeated for Gov. Republican ticket, '10; Secretary of War President Taft's Cabinet, '11-13; Y. P. Charity Organization Soc. and officer in many other organizations.

In its appeal to voters to support its model ticket the Citizens' Union says:

"The practical question is as to whether or not the voters of the State appreciate the importance attached to the choice of delegates and will give careful consideration to the fitness of candidates and take the trouble to so mark their ballot as to secure the election of the best nominees. Although the calibre of those nominated for delegates, particularly in New York City, is on the average very low, there is an opportunity, by careful discrimination, to obtain worthy representatives in the convention.

"The Citizens' Union urges voters to make no mark in the circle at the head of their party column, but to put a cross before the names of fifteen delegates-at-large and three district delegates. It calls attention to the fact that any number of candidates on the same horizontal line may be voted for so long as no more are marked than there are offices to be filled.

"There is no question but that Tammany will be able to obtain its usual large and straight vote on the ticket for delegates. It will be able to do this in spite of the fact that men like Ahearn and Haffen, two borough Presidents removed from office by Gov. Hughes, are on their ticket for district delegates."

The statement adds that too much stress cannot be placed upon the importance which attaches to the election of delegates-at-large, as they will take an especially prominent part in the deliberations and exercise an influence over the action of the convention out of all proportion to their number.

HINMAN COMES OUT TO HELP WHITMAN

"He Licked Me," He Tells Binghamton Throng, and Eulogizes His Rival.

CALLS SELECTION "IDEAL"

Then Cheers All Around—Compensation Idea Was Hughes's, Says Whitman, Attacking Glynn.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 30.—District Attorney Whitman began his second campaign invasion of the Southern Tier today with the difficult task before him of thawing out the home county of Harvey D. Hinman, whom he defeated at the primaries for the Republican nomination for Governor. He had entered Hinman's home county before, but he was passed in silence by the local organization and spoke to small and unresponsive audiences.

As late as noon today word reached the Whitman special train that Mr. Hinman's physician had forbidden him to leave his bed, and that he could not preside at the Whitman rally. A little later the first softening message arrived in the shape of an offer from Mr. Hinman to slip over to the meeting, even if he had to come on a stretcher, just to introduce his successful rival to the crowd. This was to be in lieu of the former plan to have him preside at the rally.

Plans then were made with the idea that Mr. Hinman would make an invalid's appearance late in the evening. As it turned out, he was one of the first men to reach the hall. He superintended all the arrangements, took charge of the meeting, and introduced all of the speakers.

When it came his turn to present the Republican candidate, he said simply: "Boys, I did my best to lick him." At that there were three cheers for Hinman from the 2,000 persons present.

"But he licked me," the defeated Whitman rival continued, and then there were three cheers for Whitman and old-time politicians who knew of the long effort to bring Hinman into the campaign danced together back of the wings of the theatre stage and hugged each other in their joy.

"I want to tell you that the ideal candidate of the Republican Party," said Mr. Hinman, "could only be a person capable of giving Albany a good old-fashioned house cleaning. Those men at Albany are not Democrats—they are just plain pirates. They have disgraced the State and tarnished its name throughout the whole country. I have nothing to say about Gov. Glynn personally, but he has drawn about him men who have made the need of a change at Albany the one predominating issue of the campaign. Now, in spite of my little difference with Mr. Whitman, I feel that he is an ideal candidate, and that people of progressive spirit in all parties will concentrate their votes for him because they know that he is the only candidate with any chance to win against Tammany."

Mr. Hinman's successful rival paid him many compliments when he took the platform.

"I could not possibly have beaten a better man," he said, "and the reason I beat him, no doubt, was that there are more Republican voters in New York City than in Binghamton."

Mr. Whitman attacked the Tammany control at Albany in the same words he has used often before. Taking up the Glynn Administration, Mr. Whitman charged that Gov. Glynn was making false claims about the workmen's compensation act.

"The credit for the act," he said, "if it belongs to any one man, belongs certainly to the founder of the idea and the man who put it into shape and fought it through the Legislature for the first time, Charles E. Hughes."

Tomorrow Mr. Whitman will work southward toward New York City, stopping at the towns of Deposit, Hancock, Callicoon, Port Jervis, Middletown, Ellenville, Kingston, Yonkers, New Rochelle, and Mount Vernon.

Ex-Teacher Pleads Guilty to Forgery

When arraigned in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on indictments charging her with forgery and larceny Mrs. Mary Ford, a former public school teacher, pleaded guilty to attempted grand larceny in the second degree. She will be sentenced on Nov. 9. Mrs. Ford was accused of having filled in several blank checks used to pay the teachers in the public schools and cashing them.

How to Vote For Delegates to Constitutional Convention

Special effort is being made to get the voters to give proper consideration to the nominations made by the various political parties for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The work of that convention rises above party considerations, and men should be selected to sit in the convention without regard to party lines.

Each voter will be called upon to vote for fifteen Delegates-at-Large. All of the political organizations, except the American Party, have nominated fifteen candidates. Their names will all appear on one separate ballot, in columns under their party emblems. The nominees of the three principal parties are:

DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.	PROGRESSIVE.
Edgar M. Cullen,	William Berri,	Vasco P. Abbott,
John A. Dix,	Edgar Truman Brackett,	Carlos C. Alden,
Samuel Gompers,	Jacob Brenner,	Francis W. Bird,
D-Cady Herrick,	Alphonso T. Clearwater,	Homer D. Call,
Calvin J. Huson,	Patrick W. Cullinan,	William Hamlin Childs,
Martin W. Littleton,	Seth Low,	Katharine B. Davis,
James M. Lynch,	Louis Marshall,	Charles M. Dickinson,
William F. McCombs,	John Lord O'Brien,	Frederick E. Draper,
Michael F. McGoldrick,	Herbert Parsons,	William H. Hotchkiss,
John F. Murtaugh,	Adolph J. Rodenbeck,	John Mitchell,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Elihu Root,	Edwin R. A. Seligman,
William Church Osborn,	Jacob Gould Schurman,	Oscar S. Straus,
Jacob Ruppert,	Henry L. Stimson,	Charles H. Strong,
Samuel Untermyer,	George W. Wickersham,	George S. Van Schaick,
Robert B. Van Cortlandt.	Charles H. Young.	James C. Thomas.

The voter can put a cross mark under any party emblem and vote for the fifteen nominees of that party, or he can vote for any fifteen candidates by putting a cross mark in the blank square to the left of each candidate's name, taking care not to vote for more than fifteen altogether. There is nothing to prevent the voter from voting for more than one candidate appearing on the same horizontal line of the ballot.

In addition to the Delegates-at-Large, each voter will be called upon to vote for three District Delegates, the districts being the same as those for State Senators. The names of the District Delegates will appear on the ballot under those of the Delegates-at-Large.

In the Voters' Guide, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday, appeared brief sketches of the lives of the forty-five Delegates-at-Large printed above. There was printed on the same page information gathered by the Citizens' Union regarding the fitness of all the candidates for District Delegates in New York City.

THERE are plenty of *economical* socks and plenty of *handsome* socks but only *one* sock combines *both* qualities. That's Interwoven! They cannot wear through quickly because the new Interwoven toe, heel, sole and ankle make them wear-proof.

Lisle and Cashmere, 25c, 35c and 50c the pair. Pure Thread Silk, 50c.

INTERWOVEN SOCKS

Lord & Taylor

Murray Hill 9000 Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street *Founded 1826*

An Extraordinary Special Sale of

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats

High Grade Garments Specially Reduced for Today

Splendid Values in Hand-Tailored Suits

Beautifully finished in all the smart new models, embodying the finest linings and trimmings. A splendid selection of materials, including gray and green mixtures, plaids, stripes, plain blue cheviots and unfinished worsteds. Sizes 33 to 44 stout.

These Suits sold in regular stock up to $35.00, and are the equal in all essentials to custom-made garments.

Special Price *$24.00*

All Wool Knit Overcoats
Usual Price $35.00

Made up in three models—the loose Chesterfield, the form-fitting and the double-breasted — some with velvet collars. Light and dark Oxford grays and dark green mixtures.

The "Glamorgan" Overcoats
Usual Price $30.00

Full and roomy as the Balmacaan, but with more graceful lines and regular sleeves—a distinctive and becoming model of rough cheviots and tweeds. Sizes 32 to 44.

Special Price *$19.50*

Fourth Floor

500 Pairs Men's Gloves

At Reduced Prices

500 Pairs
Lord & Taylor Capeskin Gloves
Prix seam or pique sewn, in tans.
Formerly $1.50 per pair
$1.20

500 Pairs
Velvet Finish Mocha Gloves
Prix seam or pique sewn, spear back or heavy black embroidery.
Usually $2.25 and $2.50 per pair
$1.85

Street Floor

The Men's Section on the Street Floor (38th St. Entrance) Offers

The Largest and Most Representative Stock of
Men's High Grade Shoes
To be found in the city at
$3.95 & $4.85
Usual prices $6.00 to $7.00

—Also—

The "Cordwainer"
The best-wearing shoe ever produced.
Usually $8.00
$5.85

The "Myrod"
(Registered in United States Patent Office.) Exclusive to Lord & Taylor—a revelation in footwear. Black, gray or tan tops.....
$7.85

Merchandise Here Advertised On Sale Today

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The latest Victor Talking Machines and Records at Usual Macy Savings

Men's and Young Men's High-Grade SUITS and OVERCOATS

For Price and Quality They Cannot Be Matched Elsewhere

A Suit at $19.75

A prominent manufacturer turned our buyer loose in a stock of nearly 2,000 Suits. He selected several hundred of the best. They are all new Fall and Winter styles. English models with soft rolling lapels and conservative models. Many of the coats have patch pockets, with cuffs on sleeves. The fabrics are all the new season's colorings in Fancy Silk Mixtures, Tartan Checks, Overplaids, Glen Urquhart Plaids, Pencil Stripes and Chalk Line effects that will please the most critical man.

An Overcoat at $19.75

In all the most popular models—LONDON STYLE, BALMACAAN, CHESTERFIELD, BOX OVERCOAT, RAGLAN, GREATCOAT, DOUBLE BREASTED and KIMONO. Most of them are silk yoke lined, others silk lined throughout. Some have velvet collar, others collar of same goods. Strictly all hand tailored. A large variety of different fabrics and colors to select from.

Young Men's STYLISH Suits, $14.75

Nowhere in New York can you find a greater variety or better styles in Young Men's Suits than at Macy's. The materials of these Suits are the newest and choicest of the season's fabrics. English models predominate, although there are a great many Suits made on conventional lines.
FIFTH FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Men's All-Wool Imported UNDERWEAR (each), $2.49

The price quoted is for medium weight. Heavy weight, **$2.79 each.** Every garment unshrinkable and made of the best Australian wool in natural color. Shirts have long sleeves and Drawers with double gusset and re-enforced leg.

Wool UNDERWEAR for Men (ea.), $1.19

Usual price, each $1.98

These Garments are full fashioned, white and natural color. Shirts with silk and self facing. Drawers in regular and short lengths.
MAIN FLOOR, 33TH ST.

Important Works of Non-Fiction at Macy Prices

The list of books selected for this week is most interesting and instructive.

	Publisher's Price	Macy's Price
A Wanderer's Trail, A. Loton Ridger	$3.00	$2 69
Reminiscences of Tolstoi, Count Ilya Tolstoy	$2.50	$2.24
In Dickens's London, F. Hopkinson Smith	$3.50	$3.14
California, an Intimate History, Gertrude Atherton	$2.00	$1 79
Sunny Side of Diplomatic Life, L. de Hegermann Lindencrone	$2.00	$1.79
Imperial America, J. M. Kennedy	$3.00	$2 69
Jewish Life in Modern Times, Israel Cohen	$3.00	$2.69
California, Described by Mary Austin, (Painted by Sutton Palmer)	$4.00	$3.59
A Tour Through South America, A. S. Forrest	$3.00	$2.69
Buccaneers of America, John Esquemeling	$2.00	$1 79
Spell of Switzerland, Nathan H. Dole	$2.50	$2.24
Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking, E. Backhouse and J. O. P. Bland	$4.50	$4.04
The Renaissance and Its Makers, J. D. Symon and S. L. Bensusan	$4.50	$4.04
On the Track of the Great, Aubrey Stanhope	$2.50	$2.24
Switzerland in Winter, W. and C. Cadby	$2.50	$2.24
Quebec—The Laurentian Province, Beckles Willson	$3.00	$2.69
Women of Egypt, Elizabeth Cooper	$1.50	$1 34
Unknown Guest, Maurice Maeterlinck	$1.50	$1.34

MAIN FLOOR, 35TH ST., REAR.

CARRANZA READY TO FIGHT VILLA

Tells Convention He Will Hold His Place Unless Villa and Zapata Retire.

KNOWS THEY WON'T YIELD

Foreign Minister Says First Chief Is Well Prepared and Will Win.

TURMOIL IN CONVENTION

Carranza's Message Attacking Villa Is Read but Is Not Acted Upon.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 30.—The resignation of Gen. Venustiano Carranza as Provisional President and First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, based on the condition that Gens. Villa and Zapata retire to private life, was read to the peace convention at Aguascalientes today. In the document Gen. Carranza expressed a willingness to leave the country if his absence would tend toward the re-establishment of peace.

The message caused a turmoil in the convention hall, and at one time spectators tried to intervene and break up the meeting. Order was finally restored and business proceeded. What action, if any, was taken on the resignation was not known here this evening.

Ysidro Fabela, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a statement tonight regarding conditions in Mexico declared that "President Carranza's offer to resign and retire to private life had created a deep impression throughout the Republic."

"If Villa and Zapata meet his conditions, further civil strife will be averted," said Señor Fabela. "But everybody knows that they will not do so. They are ambitious chieftains, who desire their personal aggrandizment at the expense of the country.

"Gen. Carranza will fight against them with all the probabilities of success, as he has been preparing for a struggle against Villa for a year, never having had confidence in the Northern leader, despite his repeated protestations of loyalty in the American press and elsewhere.

"Carranza has an army of 130,000-odd men besides great quantities of munitions and arms. We do not attach much importance to Gen. Zapata, the military factor here. Further, we have reliable information that many of Villa's Generals will desert him when the issue is fully understood by them.

"It may be necessary for Gen. Carranza to dissolve the Aguascalientes Convention."

In demanding that Villa and Zapata retire Gen. Carranza said:

"There is a greater ambition than that of being President of the Republic, and that is to hold such military omnipotence as to permit one man to oversway all powers of union. The insistency of Gen. Villa in keeping command of a division supposed to be all-powerful, and at the same time pretending to re-establish at once constitutional order upon the basis of the old régime, is a clear indication that the dream of this chief is to constitute himself arbiter of the destinies of Mexico with the faculties to appoint a President, elect a Congress, designate a Supreme Court, and rule the Government of all the States. I am ignorant of what the pretentions of Gen. Zapata are, but believe that they will not differ greatly from those of Gen. Villa.

"I wish that my retirement from power shall not be sterile, and that I am not merely to relinquish the field to enemies of the revolution, to chieftains with personal ambitions. I consequently state to the convention that I am disposed to deliver the command of the Constitutionalist Army and the Executive power of the nation and, if necessary, to leave the country only under the three following conditions:

"First—A pre-Constitutionalist Government shall be established, with the support of the Constitutionalist Army until such time as conditions justify a full legal, constitutional régime.

"Second—Gen. Villa shall resign, not his candidature to the Presidency or Vice Presidency, which have never been offered him, but military command of the Northern Division, retiring to private life and leaving the republic if the convention should vote that it would be wise for me to do so.

"Third—Gen. Zapata shall resign his command likewise, turning the same over to a General designated by the convention."

Gen. Carranza concluded his message as follows:

"But if the only thing desired is to remove me from the leadership so that personal ambitions or reaction may find the way cleared, I then declare that I am firmly resolved to serve the cause for which I have been struggling."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Definite information as to the stand taken by Gen. Carranza was received in Washington by Rafael Zuburan Capmany, chief of the Mexico Constitutionalist Agency in the Mexican Embassy here, in a dispatch from the Carranza Government in Mexico City, which read:

"Yesterday Carranza announced that he was willing to retire as First Chief, provided Villa and Zapata also retired to private life. The Aguascalientes convention decided not to adopt the Ayala plan as a whole, but to carry into effect some of its provisions."

This information was identical with advices received by the State Department, saying that the Villa and Zapata delegates, who controlled the convention, adopted the Ayala plan section by section, but that modifications were being made in the plan through elimination of parts not now workable or which had been rendered void by changed conditions. Commenting on the attempt of the Villista delegates at Aguascalientes to force the convention to adopt the plan of Ayala in its entirety, Señor Zuburan said tonight:

"Villa and his partisans have always blatantly maintained that they were fighting to bring back to Mexico the ideals of government for which Francisco Madero stood. Of late they have been equally vociferous in proclaiming that they are opposed to Carranza because he wishes to immediately put into effect agrarian reforms and not await the general elections.

"For the purpose of obtaining a voting control in the convention the Villistas, abandoning the Plan of Guadalupe, to which they were pledged, and unmindful of their many patriotic professions, joined with the Zapatistas in advocating the adoption of the Plan of Ayala."

ASKS EVACUATION DATE.

But Carranza's Minister Fails to Give Guarantees Demanded.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 30.—Foreign Minister Fabela yesterday handed to the Brazilian Minister, Señor Cardoso de Oliveira, who is in charge of American interests in Mexico, the reply of the Mexican Government to the recent note from the State Department at Washington requesting guarantees for certain Mexican citizens now residing in Vera Cruz, before that port is evacuated by the American troops.

The reply did not give the guarantees asked for, but it requested Washington to fix definitely the date of departure from Vera Cruz of the American soldiers now in occupation.

The Mexican Foreign Office has issued a warning to steamship companies and merchants doing business with Mexico to the effect that the Mexican Government will not recognize any document signed by Francisco Urquidi as Consul of Mexico in New York. The legal representative of this country in that city, the statement says, is Señor Enriquez.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Acting Secretary Lansing has made no reply as yet to the note from Foreign Minister Fabela at Mexico City, inquiring in polite phrases when the evacuation of Vera Cruz by American forces would begin.

The prevailing belief is that the American Government will reiterate its request for specific guarantees that Mexicans who served during the American occupation be protected, and that taxes and customs collected by the United States officials be not reimposed.

MORE TIME FOR MEXICO.

$1,000,000 Due on Railway Bonds Sought from Miners.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 30.—The Treasury Department announces that the New York banks holding the papers have granted an extension of time on the $1,000,000 interest due on the bonded indebtedness of the National Railways. The Government purposes to raise the necessary funds by asking the foreign mining companies to deliver $1,000,000 bullion in exchange for Mexican paper money at the rate of $4.70 paper to $1 gold. The offer of the miners to supply the Government with $250,000 has not been accepted.

ZAMOR A REFUGEE ON DUTCH STEAMER

Revolutionists Force President of Haiti to Quit His Capital in Haste.

U. S. MARINES TO BE LANDED

The Hancock Probably at Port-au-Prince and the Kansas Expected There Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Oreste Zamor, President of Haiti, has been forced by the revolutionists to quit his capital, Port-au-Prince, and take refuge aboard the Dutch steamer Prins Willem, according to a dispatch received by the State Department today from Minister Bailly-Blanchard.

President Zamor and his brother Charles, who had gone north to quell the Davilmar Theodore revolution but were compelled to return to Gonaives and then to Port-au-Prince, found that the revolution had spread to the capital upon their return there yesterday, and were forced to board the Dutch steamer again.

The battleship Kansas, with several hundred marines, which left Vera Cruz under hurry orders yesterday, is expected to arrive off Port-au-Prince tomorrow. The transport Hancock, with 800 marines, which was at Monte Christi, in Dominican waters, left there today and should be at Port-au-Prince tonight. American marines in force will undoubtedly be landed at Port-au-Prince for the protection of American and other foreign interests. The course followed will probably be that observed seven months ago when American, German, French, and British sailors and marines were landed following the defeat of the Davilmar Theodore followers by the Zamor forces. The marines were under orders to prevent looting.

The State Department is expecting a detailed report from the American Minister at Port-au-Prince which will be the basis for such action as is deemed necessary when the Kansas and Hancock arrive with their marines.

SLAIN AT HIS DOOR.

Reuben Hartzberg Shot Down at 382 Pearl St., Brooklyn, by Callers.

Mrs. Josephine Hartzberg and her daughters, Josephine and Grace, the latter about 18 years old, had retired about 10:30 o'clock last night when they heard the bell ring and Reuben Hartzberg, the husband and father, a foreman for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, go to the door of their flat on the second floor of 382 Pearl Street, Brooklyn. They heard the voices of several men, quiet at first, and then raised, as there seemed to be an altercation, and presently they heard blows.

The women, frightened, rose, and were hurrying into some clothes, calling meantime to Hartzberg to learn what was the matter, when they heard three revolver shots, a yell from Hartzberg, and then renewed struggling. Grace rushed to the door and found her father just sinking to the carpet at the head of the stairs with bullet wounds in his chest, abdomen, and left arm. Down the flight rushed three men, and the girl, though only partly dressed, followed them.

The men were much quicker than the girl, however, and when she reached the sidewalk, screaming for help, the three had disappeared. She had had a good look at them, and later told the police they looked like the laborers who worked under her father.

The family told the police that Hartzberg frequently had to discharge men who worked under him, and they believe that former employes killed him.

SPLIT DELEGATES' BALLOTS.

Attorney General Straightens Out Conflict in Law.

As the result of an inquiry put to him by William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the New York City Constitutional Convention Committee, James A. Parsons, Attorney General, has instructed the State Superintendent of Elections to direct the local boards of elections in counting the votes to ignore one section of the election law which he found to be in sharp conflict with another section.

In enacting a law to provide for the election of constitutional delegates, the Legislature made the provisions of the law regarding the choice of Presidential Electors applicable to the election of Constitutional Convention Delegates, so far as practicable. As voters seldom split their votes for Presidential Electors, this conflict between the two sections of the election law had hitherto been passed over.

Section 331 of the law provided that if a voter marked his ballot for one elector in a group, he must mark it for all for whom he intended to vote, since no mark in the circle would be counted if an individual elector were also marked.

Section 358 of the same law, however, provided that a voter might make his cross mark in the circle above a party column, and also make a cross mark opposite names in another column, in which event he would be deemed to have voted for all the candidates under the circle which he had marked, except those who appeared opposite names he had marked in another column.

These two provisions were so manifestly in conflict that the matter was submitted to the Attorney General with a request for an opinion. In his opinion the Attorney General says:

Section 358 of the election law controls in respect to the manner of marknig the ballot for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and if the ballot contains a cross (x) mark in the circle above a party column and also a cross (x) mark in one or more voting squares at the left of the names of one or more delegates to the Constitutional Convention, or the voter writes in a name or names, the ballot shall be counted for all the electors in the party group except those whose names are opposite to the names so specially indicated.

I am of the opinion, accordingly, that election officers must be guided by subdivision numbered 8 of Section 358, and must disregard the above-stated provisions of Section 331 of the election law.

Had this matter not been passed upon by the Attorney General the conflict in the two sections might have led to serious misunderstanding when the local boards came to count the ballots.

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Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 30.—At the Fall meeting of the Carnegie Hero Commission, held here this afternoon, sixty-nine acts of heroism were recognized. In fifteen cases silver medals were awarded, in fifty-four cases bronze medals. Thirteen of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of three of these pensions aggregating $1,980 a year were granted.

To the dependents of seven of the others who lost their lives sums amounting in all to $4,700, to be used subject to the direction of the commission, in various ways, were granted.

In one case disablement benefits of $1,100 and a pension of $50 a month were granted. In addition to these money grants, in twelve cases sums aggregating $21,000 were appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved, and in forty-one cases awards aggregating $41,000 were made to be used in the purchase of homes and for other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases will not be made until the beneficiaries' plans for the use of the award have been approved by the commission.

Among the awards is a silver medal to Phoebe Briggs of Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Miss Briggs, aged 21, a student, saved Laura M. Reiner, Annie J. Oldham, and Myra M. Hulst, aged 22, 24, and 23, respectively, from drowning at Poughkeepsie on Feb. 5, 1913. Miss Reiner and four companions accidentally coasted on the ice on a lake at the campus of Vassar at night and broke through. One young woman came up under the ice and was drowned, but the others grasped the edge of the ice. Miss Briggs, having sent the only other person near the scene for help, crawled toward the hole, pushing a small sled ahead of her.

Miss Reiner and Miss Oldham in turn grasped the sled and were pulled from the water and taken to a place of safety by Miss Briggs. She went toward the hole a third time, but the ice broke and she fell into water nine feet deep. She pushed the sled down and it remained in a perpendicular position, resting on the bottom. Miss Briggs got her feet on the sled and she maintained a position with her head above the water and supported Miss Hulst several minutes until a man reached her and took the other girl to safety.

Accidents in the water called forth by far the largest number of heroic acts—fifty-one in all, and students figure most prominently in the rescue work. There are six heroines in all—Margaret Guy, aged 16, of South Boston, Mass., who saved a lad three years her senior from drowning; Mary Allen of Big Rapids, Mich., who rescued two girls from drowning in Rose Lake, Leroy, Mich.; Sophia Thomas of Newry, S. C., who rescued a girl from a rabid dog; Mrs. Lillian M. Coburn, who saved two men from burning at Susanville, Cal.; Frances Spanke, a 14-year-old girl of Hartman, Ark., who lost her own life in saving another girl from being killed by a train, and Phoebe Briggs of Vassar.

With today's awards there is a list of close to a thousand "heroes of peace" who have received Carnegie medals since the fund was established ten years ago.

4,220 Hurt on City Railways.

The number of persons injured on the railroads and street railways in this city during September was 4,220, as compared with 3,995 in September, 1913, and 3,740 in September, 1912. There were thirty persons killed, the same number as in the same period of last year, and six more than in 1912.

SAYS KENNEDY IS UNFAIR.

Mercantile Exchange Witness's Counsel Accuses State Attorney.

At the hearing yesterday before Edward R. O'Malley, the referee before whom the State Attorney General is trying to prove that there is a butter and egg monopoly in this State and that the Mercantile Exchange is operated in violation of the general business law, Franklin Kennedy, Deputy State Attorney General, who is examining the witnesses, was accused of being unfair. The complaint was made by Alfred A. Wheat, attorney for Nichols Brothers of 136 Reade Street.

H. T. Nichols was testifying regarding profits in the butter and egg business when it was charged by Mr. Kennedy that he was evading the issue. Mr. Wheat said he wished to call the referee's attention to the fact that Kennedy was highly oppressive.

Willard P. Brown of 139 Reade Street said the stringent rules of the Health Board added to the high cost of living. He said the department in 1913 condemned millions of tons of food, three-quarters of which could probably have been used in safety.

According to Walter S. Fitch of 16 Jay Street, the packers are reaching out to control the butter and egg business.

Although a threat was made to subpoena every employe of Swift & Co. the day previous if the books of the firm were not forthcoming, A. W. Johnson, chief accountant for Swift, appeared at the hearing yesterday, but did not bring the books. An attorney for the company told Mr. Kennedy that he had communicated with the head office at Chicago to secure permission to allow an accountant of the State to inspect the records of sales in New York.

The hearings adjourned until Monday week.

BRITT CRITICALLY ILL.

Elections Board Head Suffering from Peritonitis After Operation.

J. Gabriel Britt, President of the Board of Elections, who was operated on for appendicitis on Thursday at Miss Alston's sanitarium in West Sixty-first Street, is in a critical condition. He was taken ill suddenly on Wednesday evening and the operation was performed by Drs. D. A. McAuliffe and John J. Donovan.

"Mr. Britt's appendix was ruptured and peritonitis has developed," said Dr. McAuliffe last night. "He is a desperately sick man. The case was a very severe one. The appendix was removed successfully and at present he is resting comfortably."

Mr. Britt was at the offices of the Board of Elections in the Municipal Building as usual on Wednesday, although he was feeling ill at the time. The symptoms of appendicitis became pronounced that evening, and he was in such pain that the physicians were called in at midnight. He was removed to the private sanitarium early Thursday morning.

The serious nature of Mr. Britt's illness was kept from his father, who also is ill, and from his mother, with whom he lived. Mr. Britt is unmarried. He is a lawyer and has offices with his brother, Louis Britt, at 271 Broadway.

CLUBWOMEN VOTE FOR COTTON GOWNS

New York City Federation Adopts a Resolution That Pledges Every Member.

MISS DAVIS ON ELECTION

Commissioner Asks for Support at the Polls—Francis Wilson and Others Speak.

Every woman in the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs is going to buy a cotton gown, according to a resolution that was passed at the thirty-fifth convention of the federation at the Hotel Astor yesterday.

Miss Florence Guernsey, the President, wore a white cotton gown with a boll of cotton in her buttonhole. Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian, Corresponding Secretary, wore a pink cotton gown, with an amber-colored cotton necklace, and Mrs. Charles D. Hirst also appeared in a cotton frock.

One of the first things visitors to the convention noticed was the number of the women on the platform who wore necklaces of unusually large beads, most of them remarkably gay in color, but others in subdued tones. Mrs. A. M. Palmer wore one in black and white, but there were reds and yellows combined, as well as single colors. Mrs. Imogene King sold cotton necklaces for 25 cents a string, the money to go to the war relief fund.

At the morning session a resolution to repress talk of the war at meetings of all the clubs which belong to the federation was introduced, but was not passed. Mrs. William Grant Brown said it seemed a reflection upon the women.

Miss Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, was one of the speakers of the afternoon. She told about her campaign for election as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

"We should have some women in the convention to see what is going on, to look out for questions like child labor and sanitary conditions that we may keep up with the best thought of the time," she said. "I did not wish to run, but the women went to Mayor Mitchel when I was out of town, and he said of course I was to do it. So, as he is my boss, I am doing it. Now you must influence all your men attachments, your husbands and lovers, and brothers and sons to vote for me."

Miss Davis told the women how to instruct their "attachments" to make fifteen crosses, and in so doing they would not lose a vote in their own parties and would still be able to vote for her as a Progressive.

"I am going to tell you a secret," she said. "One reason there should be women in the convention is because they talk so much less than men. Men have to do a great deal more talking before they decide upon anything than women do."

Francis Wilson, who was one of the speakers of the afternoon, told of the need of the child actor on the stage, and read a long list of actors and actresses who had begun their stage life as children.

"Charles Macklin," he said in one of his illustrations, "went on the stage as a child, played Shylock at 90, and died at 107."

Other speakers were Marcus M. Marks, Borough President of Manhattan; Miss Mary L. Read, Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools; Miss Katherine D. Blake, and Raymond Ingersell, Commissioner of Parks of Brooklyn.

SAM SCHEPPS IN A CELL.

Becker Informer Arrested After a Fight on Broadway.

Sam Schepps, who acquired notoriety as one of the informers in the Becker-Rosenthal case, was arrested last night when Policeman Cocks of the Traffic Squad found a crowd around an automobile at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street and discovered Sam and his brother, Louis, arguing violently with Charles McAnally, who says he is a horse dealer and lives at the Hotel Empire. With McAnally was a young woman who disappeared in the excitement, but who, McAnally said, was his niece, Catherine McAnally.

McAnally had a cut on the nose which he said had resulted from a blow from Samuel's fist, and on his complaint the brothers were locked up. They made a counter-charge against McAnally and he was held also.

Sam Schepps told Lieut. Thompson in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station that McAnally had bought a stove from him and his brother who, he said, were in the restaurant business at 810 Sixth Avenue, and had paid only $100, though the price was $250. They went around last night to collect the balance and McAnally refused to pay. They followed him onto the car and there was a fight before Cocks came up.

FIRE UPROAR IN THE TOMBS.

Little Paper Blaze in Yard Sets 800 Prisoners Screeching.

A bunch of paper which, it is believed, was blown over the wall into the Tombs yard by the wind yesterday afternoon, caught fire in some unexplained way and was seen by a prisoner peering from a window. Instantly he set up a yell and soon the prison was echoing with the screeching of nearly 800 inmates.

A fire alarm was sent in, and while the firemen quickly put out the little blaze the prisoners made the neighborhood resound. They quieted down only after the firemen had left.

There was no danger at any time.

ASK FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM INQUIRY

$1,609,276 Appropriation for New Plant Largely Wasted, Merchants Tell Mitchel.

CHANGE OF POLICY URGED

Adamson to Have New Plan Ready Soon—Says Money Has Been Badly Spent.

The Merchants' Association, through its President, W. A. Marble, has written to Mayor Mitchel, calling attention to the fact that although $1,609,276 was appropriated several years ago for the establishment of a new fire-alarm telegraph system, nothing has as yet been done, and the association has requested the Mayor to order a thorough investigation of the whole matter by the Commissioner of Accounts. Illegal diversion and waste of a large portion of the appropriation are charged.

The association said that as long ago as 1906 it had urged the city to devise and construct a new fire-alarm plant as rapidly as possible. It was estimated that such a plant would cost $2,600,000, and although nearly half of this amount has been appropriated, no detailed plans for the new plant have been completed. The association also said that shortly after the present Fire Commissioner, Robert Adamson, assumed office an inquiry was started which showed that the outlays so far made had been in a large degree wasteful and burdened with excessive and overhead salary charges.

Mr. Marble also wrote Commissioner Adamson urging upon him the need for a change of policy and the earliest possible construction of a new fire-alarm system.

Commissioner Adamson in reply admitted that all Mr. Marble said was true and attached a copy of a report made by Putnam A. Bates, Chief Engineer of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau, showing the money had been spent. The balance now available is $438,655.

"The manner in which this money has been expended," said Commissioner Adamson, "shows an entire lack of any broad, comprehensive planning for the new fire alarm system. The result is that the city is almost as far from a real beginning of the construction of a new system as it was four years ago.

"The money has been spent without coherent purpose and without any attempt to develop or follow the Carty and Miller plans for which the city paid $25,000 in 1906."

Commissioner Adamson added that he was working on a plan for the construction of a comprehensive fire alarm system and would submit it to the Mayor for approval within a short time.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1914.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The choice of delegates to a Constitutional Convention is about the highest test of an electorate and of the democratic theory of government under which elections are held. The Constitution is the people's charter of rights. It contains the guarantees of their liberty, their safeguards against oppression and wrong. It is their own charter. The people write into their Constitution what they will, and their will is supreme. In that way they define and limit the powers of those who are said to govern them, but who are really their servants. The Constitution is the law of the lawmaker, for all statutes must conform to it. It embodies the political beliefs and theories of the people, sometimes it embodies the political whims prevalent when the instrument is in the making. So it will be seen that the designation by ballot of the body of men charged with the duty of revising the organic law is an act of much higher import to the voter than the casting of a ballot for any elective officer.

It is a deplorable anomaly of popular government that the voters are apt to give much more attention to the choice of candidates for political office than to matters relating to the Constitution which are submitted to their judgment. Amendments carefully prepared and much debated are adopted or rejected by default, much less than a majority of the voters going to the polls taking the trouble to vote either one way or the other. We hope that this spirit of indifference will not be exhibited in respect to the delegates to the Constitutional Convention to be voted for next Tuesday. We are supposed to take our State Constitution up for revision about once in twenty years. Certainly there could be no matter of greater weight and moment than the laying down of the supreme law of the State for the next twenty years. We trust the voters will take that view of it.

The candidates for delegates to the convention will be voted for upon a separate ballot. The convention will be made up of fifteen delegates-at-large and of three delegates from each Senatorial district. There are fifty-one Senatorial districts in the State of New York, so that the convention will consist of 168 delegates. It will not be at all difficult for the voter of average intelligence to make his choice for delegates-at-large. The Democrats, the Republicans, and the Progressives have each nominated men all of whom are of high character and among whom there are some whose qualification for the work of making or revising a Constitution will be everywhere and at once recognized. We should assume, for instance, that any voter of intelligence would, upon the most casual inspection of the names upon the ballot, determine to cast his vote for EDGAR M. CULLEN and for ELIHU ROOT. Judge CULLEN'S name will be found in the Democratic column, Senator ROOT'S name in the Republican column. What earthly difference does that make, at least what difference can it make to a man of sound understanding? These two men are extraordinarily well qualified for this great service to the people, one by long experience upon the Court of Appeals bench, the other as a practitioner and as a United States Senator. They are deeply versed in constitutional law, they have had to do with it all their lives, they know the foundation principles, they have become aware of defects, if any exist. They would be leaders in the convention's debates, and most enlightening leaders. Both should be chosen, and the State would be fortunate to get them.

The Constitutional Convention delegates will be voted for by a separate ballot, arranged not according to the Massachusetts form, but having party columns with a symbol and a voting circle at the head, the ballot with which we are familiar. Our advice to the voters is to disregard the symbol and the circle and choose the best men from the nominees of all parties. As we have said, the choice will be easy in respect to the delegates-at-large, to choose wisely among the district candidates will call for more antecedent inquiry, and the duty to make this inquiry is what we here enjoin upon the voter. Let each voter inquire for himself into the merit and qualification of the candidates in his Senatorial district. It is unlikely that any bad men have been nominated, but in every district there will be ample room for choice. The voter should be at pains to inform himself, even if the process takes time and some going about. To what higher purpose can any voter devote his time, for what worthier purpose could he take the needed pains? Choose the best fifteen names for delegates-at-large, try diligently to find out who are the best three among the Senatorial district candidates, and vote accordingly. We think that is sound advice. The Constitution is not made for a party, it is for all the people. A list made up of the best names would draw pretty evenly from all the party columns, for none of the parties has a monopoly of wisdom and fitness.

TURKEY TAKES A HAND.

Lord SALISBURY was right. England did put her money on the wrong horse in the Crimean war. She backed the wrong nag again in 1878, for the Congress of Berlin rivaled the Congress of Vienna, held sixty years earlier, in its miserable bargainings, its stupidity, and its unstable adjustments, out of which three wars have come and now a fourth greater than all of them.

Not to be outdone in bad judgment, Turkey herself, the direful spring of so many European wars, now records her wager. The horse she picks is showing some signs of distress, but he has a good deal of "go" in him yet—so much that the Turk may mistake more than one burst of speed for a portent of victory. It was inevitable, though, if Turkey was to get into the war at all, that it should be on the German side. England's old place as the protector and friend of the Sick Man was long ago taken by Germany. German officers drilled the Turkish troops, German money was available in a pinch, and the messages of cheer and counsel that have gone from Potsdam to the Porte would be more interesting than any "Paper," white, blue, orange, or red.

Among the earlier consequences of Turkey's taking up arms against the Allies, the most nearly certain is a declaration of war against her by Greece. Rumania, also, and Bulgaria may become involved, the former as an ally of Russia, the latter perhaps joining Turkey in reinforcing Germany and Austria. The ultimate consequence will be the expulsion of the Turk from Europe for all time.

A QUESTION OF RAILWAY POLICY.

The counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission has made a plea before it, and in its behalf before the country, unlike anything which previously has come from the Commission. Hitherto the Commission has always asked, and has always received, more power to deal with the crises which its policy has raised. Now for the first time the Commission admits its inability to deal with the situation, and refers the subject back to the source of the Commission's power. The decline of credit which disables the railways from meeting the necessities of the country for facilities of traffic adequate to the country's growth is no concern of the Commission. That is something apart from the reasonableness of rates, and is a question, in the words of the Commission's counsel, of "financial "policy of the Government, with "which another Government agency "is called upon to deal." Others have suggested that the Commission was in water too deep for its comfort, and that it might be well for Congress to give it assistance, if the credit and usefulness of the Commission, and the theory of regulation, were to survive the storm which the Commission has raised, and which it now admits it cannot compose.

In order to appreciate the significance of the Commission's plea for help rather than power it is necessary to recall the theory upon which it has proceeded. Broadly speaking, that theory is that there is some sort of relation between the reasonableness of rates and reasonableness of returns in the railway business. If the returns were excessive the rates should be reduced to make the return upon capital reasonable. It would seem to follow that if the returns were too low the rates should be raised, but the Commission does not follow the argument. It prefers to follow its theory that the regulation of rates means the regulation of investment. As the returns were considerable when the theory was applied it followed that regulation meant reduction. But unfortunately it was easier to start the reduction than to control it, or reverse it. The situation is that described in the memorable declaration that it is easier to deal with a surplus than a deficit. The Commission has dealt with the surplus, and turns the deficit over to Congress to deal with as a matter of policy.

The railways had a policy of their own, which has disappeared before the policy of the Commission. The approved policy of the best railways was a dollar for dividends, a dollar for betterments, and a constant reduction of rates, made possible by a constant growth of earnings through a constant increase of business, done with constantly enlarged facilities. The record attests how this policy worked. The railways thrived with the country. Rates were reduced year after year. The rate of profit steadily shrunk, and the total of profits constantly grew. The policy of the railways worked so well that it was its own undoing. They became a mark for those who want something for nothing, by a vote, or a law. The railways nevertheless were favored investments, and there was a boom, which was overdone. There arose sundry scandals which have cured themselves in summary manner, without the assistance of the Commission. Upon its conception that it ought to regulate investment and management and market scandals, the Commission said to the railways in repeated decisions, You shall not charge rates which will enable you both to earn a return on your capital and to improve your property. Your rates shall be only such as shall enable you to earn as little as the courts will allow us to limit you to. For your improvements you must look not to rates, but to fresh capital. Reduction of rates to a minimum, and borrowing for betterments, seemed attractive when the borrowing was possible. Judged by results on the record, the reduction of rates has stopped, the railways' credit is strained, and has disappeared for over a billion of dollars of securities. This is the situation upon which the Commission throws up its hands and asks Congress for another policy.

No doubt the situation is made worse by the conditions growing out of the war, but the war is not the cause of the railways' troubles.

THE HEAD OF THE KNOW-NOTHING TICKET.

When the Guardians of Liberty made up their anti-Catholic ticket, choosing their candidates from the men already nominated by the Republicans and Progressives, they put on it for Lieutenant Governor the Progressive candidate for that office, CHAUNCEY J. HAMLIN. Mr. HAMLIN, learning of this affront to his patriotism, has followed the example of OSCAR S. STRAUS and repudiated the indorsement. "It is," he says, "a violation of the spirit of Americanism "to discriminate for or against any "man" because of his religious belief, and he adds, "I hope that no "man will vote for me or for any other "candidate on account of the indorsement or rejection of his candidacy "by any such association."

The head of this un-American ticket, secretly made up under suspicious circumstances and secretly circulated among these reincarnated Know-Nothings, is CHARLES S. WHITMAN. Why does he not speak out as Mr. STRAUS and Mr. HAMLIN have done? Why does he not denounce, as they have done, the attack on one of the foundations of American liberty, and why does he not, as they have done, refuse the support and protest against receiving the votes of the men who would proscribe a faithful official because of his religious belief? Can it be that he sees nothing dangerous to American institutions in such a seventeenth-century proscription, or that if he does he is yet willing to chance the danger for the sake of the votes?

Why is it that the only men who have refused this insulting indorsement are Progressives? Can it be that the Republicans had foreknowledge of the indorsement and are standing by a bargain, and that this is why they do not speak out as these Progressives have done? Or is it merely that their need of votes is such that they are willing to encourage religious bigotry to get them?

MR. BENSEL'S WORK.

Two reasons exist why the candidacy of Mr. JOHN A. BENSEL to succeed himself as State Engineer and Surveyor should fail. The first reason, presented formally by the New York Grand Jury last December to Justice DAVIS, after its investigation into crimes alleged to have been committed relative to campaign contributions and the letting of public contracts, reads:

> The former member of the Board of Water Supply, who is now the State Engineer and Surveyor, is unfit to hold public office, it being our opinion that any public officer who is unwilling to waive immunity from prosecution and testify freely before any legally constituted investigating body with respect to his conduct while in public office is unfit to hold office.

To reasonable men that opinion will seem valid. When added to Mr. BENSEL'S behavior before the investigating officials the voters consider the delay in a great public undertaking costing $101,000,000 for which the State Engineer is responsible, there should be little question in most minds about whether to vote for him or for his opponent, Mr. FRANK M. WILLIAMS. Mr. WILLIAMS was the predecessor of Mr. BENSEL under Gov. HUGHES. When he left office in 1910 Mr. WILLIAMS reported that at the rate of progress attained during that year the Champlain Canal from Whitehall on Lake Champlain to the Hudson River at Waterford should be in operation in the Spring of 1913; that the combined Oswego and Erie Canals from Oswego on Lake Ontario to Troy should be opened in the Spring of 1914, and the entire Erie Canal system from Buffalo to Troy should be completed in the Spring of 1915.

What has been the progress of the vast undertaking under Engineer BENSEL? In the Barge Canal Bulletin of August, 1914, Mr. BENSEL reports that the Oswego Canal will not be finished until next year, and will not be opened until 1916. "Of the 346 miles of canal "between Albany and Buffalo about "70 per cent. of the work has been "turned over to the State," he says. In 1915 the State will have completed a stretch of new canal from Rochester to Fox Ridge, and another stretch between Fox Ridge and Utica. When the great waterway will be in operation throughout its extent Mr. BENSEL does not appear to know.

Since the estimates for the Erie Canal improvement were made in 1908 the gigantic Panama Canal has been planned, built, and opened up for traffic. None of the vast engineering problems that confronted the engineers at Panama were encountered by the constructors of New York's barge canal improvement. On the Isthmus new conditions had to be created, while to it vast stores of material and machinery, together with an army of workmen and their directors, were carried bodily from the United States and foreign countries and planted in a tropical wilderness. Disastrous slides occurred periodically in the great canal prism. Every impediment was overcome. The work at Panama is completed and the traffic of the world is passing through it, while we are still waiting for the cheap transport of bulk freights from the Great Lakes and the West through the waterway improvement for which the Port and State of New York have paid dear.

THE TIMES MAGAZINE TOMORROW.

Opinions will differ as to which of the humorists questioned in behalf of the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES as to the best joke he ever heard answers the question most seriously. The resulting "symposium" appears in THE TIMES tomorrow, and the reader must take up the page in the proper spirit or miss its point. The proper spirit on the reader's part also is essential to a profitable reading of the first interview in any newspaper with WILLIAM GILLETTE, who frankly admits that there are no more good actors, and then explains why the actors of the present hour are so much better than their predecessors. Mr. GILLETTE discources agreeably regarding the relation of the actor's personality to his art.

For this same SUNDAY MAGAZINE THEODORE ROOSEVELT writes of "The Peace of Righteousness" in his series of papers on "What America Should Learn from the War," and THEODORE SHONTS unfolds a plan for the improvement on a large scale of the harbor and terminal facilities of the metropolis. Col. HARVEY takes up "The Case against WILSON" from the point of view of enlightened democracy, and there will be a page of pictures touching, in a humorous vein, upon certain questions of the hour, from the skillful pencil of MARCUS. Ex-Senator DEPEW will contribute a review of the achievements in commerce—the commerce of this port—in the 300 years of its history. This summary comprises not more than half the contents of one of the most interesting departments of THE SUNDAY TIMES.

Next Tuesday the voter will be confronted for the first time by the Massachusetts ballot. Except for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, he cannot vote a straight ticket under a party emblem; he must go right through the ballot and pick out each name for which he wants to vote. If he expects to vote intelligently he should lose no time in acquainting himself with the names of the candidates not only in the State, but in his district, so that he will not find himself facing a list of names that mean nothing to him. Particularly should he do this with regard to the candidates in his district for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Belated Yielding to Necessity.

From the moment when one of the London papers began to discuss the fact that the "First Sea Lord," the man who more than any other is in a position personally and directly to influence the condition and the operations of the British Navy, was a Prince of Austrian birth and parentage, it was inevitable that he would have to go. The inevitability does not lie in the fact that his origin made him necessarily or even probably antagonistic to British interests or indifferent to them, afloat or ashore. The possibility of such antagonism or indifference was enough to render his retention of the office a cause of comprehensible anxiety to so many Britons that his position was sure soon to become, if not untenable, at least unsatisfactory—and the more unsatisfactory to himself the more sincere was his devotion to the cause of his adopted fellow-countrymen.

Whatever his loyalty to England, Prince LOUIS could not see the situation exactly as the English did, and while he might plausibly claim a clearer view of it than theirs, because he could see both sides better than they, that would only increase the popular discontent with him. In time of war any such superiority is taken for coolness of sympathy, and in this case it would have been interpreted as the result of a divided allegiance.

Prince LOUIS might well have been apprehensive, too, of the heavy responsibility sure to be put on him in case of a serious disaster to the British Navy. Innocence would not have saved him then from the accusation of treachery, and hardly from conviction, for treachery would be the simplest and nearest explanation of it. There is reason for wonder, therefore, that the Prince did not retire at the first hint of disfavor, and it would have been wiser, perhaps, if he had not waited for the hint to come from others. There was something to be gained by promptness, nothing by delay.

Intermarriages between the royal houses of different nations have so often produced embarrassments and unpleasantnesses of just this sort that one wonders why they are still regarded as preservative of peace. Certainly they have no such influence in these days of royalty's diminished power to determine the action and the fate of nations.

A Complaint That Is Unreasonable.

Sympathizers with Germany think, and occasionally say, that they have a grievance in the fact that the American press has not devoted as much space to recounting the achievements in Eastern waters of the cruiser Emden as it would have given to like exploits of a British or French ship.

As in so many other like cases, the implied accusation is true in one way and quite false in another. Those who make it forget that the commander of the Emden is just now a most retiring and secretive person. Not only is he giving out no news to the press of any country as to what he has done, where he is, or whither he is going, but he is keeping all these things as mysterious as he possibly can. Our only source of information about him comes from the people whose ships he is sinking, and naturally their narratives are neither long nor enthusiastic.

These, however, are all that the American papers can get. If the people who are complaining about our inappreciation of German prowess could provide THE TIMES with a "good story" of the Emden's cruise—a tale at once veracious and lively—that story would be gratefully accepted and promptly printed.

And our editorial comments on the tale would not be inappreciative, either. There is nothing at all heroic in the Emden's work of destruction, for she only runs down helpless merchantmen and runs away from the warships that are hunting her, but she is doing with luck and skill an appointed task fully legitimatized by the laws of war. The service she is so efficiently rendering to the Kaiser is not the highest to which a ship of war can be assigned, but the worst to be said about it is that when nations are more civilized than now, none of them will engage in it. At present they all would, and with no more compunction than is felt by the most ardent German.

Our own JONES did the same thing that the Emden is doing—and even to this day is occasionally called a pirate by the British. They know, however, that he wasn't one, and no more is the commander of the Emden.

Purely a Question of Cost.

A representative of Texas cotton growers made this week to certain New York business men who have been making or using jute bags an impassioned appeal that for the imported fibre they substitute cotton. Thus, he declared, the neat little sum of $100,000,000 a year would be kept in the country, a retention from which both the North and the South would largely benefit.

It does look so, provided, of course, cotton bags are cheaper than jute bags, as they are or may be, just now, but whenever that is the case there will be no need whatever for impassioned appeals, and at other times they will be quite useless.

As they ought to be. For at the other times the use of the more expensive bags would be the imposition of a tax on a large majority of the country's inhabitants for the benefit of a small minority of them, and an adequate reason for doing that would be far to seek. Determination of the material to be used for bags may well, and might best, be left to the ordinary laws and usual considerations of commerce. Then no mistakes will be made and one lot of us will not be demoralized by granting unearned favors or another lot by taking them.

BELGIUM'S NEUTRALITY.

Prof. Burgess's Argument Said to Follow von Bernhardi.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his recent letter to THE TIMES Prof. Burgess makes the suggestion that Belgium may have outgrown neutrality. This, of course, is simply taking a page from Bernhardi. In "Germany and the Next War," Chapter V., we read:

> A further question, suggested by the present political position, is whether all the political treaties which were concluded at the beginning of the last century under quite other conditions—in fact, under a different conception of what constitutes a State—can, or ought to be, permanently observed. When Belgium was proclaimed neutral no one contemplated that she would lay claim to a large and valuable region of Africa. It may well be asked whether the acquisition of such territory is not ipso facto a breach of neutrality, for a State from which—theoretically, at least—all danger of war has been removed has no right to enter into political competition with the other States.

Our German friends would persuade us that "Germany and the Next War" is merely the work of a jingo, and that it possesses little significance. On the contrary, it is astonishing how often the arguments of German apologists lead back to this book. It has foretold with such astonishing exactness both Germany's theory and practice in the war that it is a fair question whether in the present crisis we should not change the old saying, "Deutschland ist Hamlet" to "Deutschland ist Bernhardi."

E. B. R.
New Haven, Conn., Oct. 29, 1914.

LA CATHEDRALE.

From Figaro.

Ils n'ont fait que la rendre un peu plus immortelle.
L'Œuvre ne périt pas, que mutile un gredin.
Demande à Phidias et demande à Rodin
Si, devant ses morceaux, on ne dit plus:
"C'est Elle!"

La Forteresse meurt quand on la démantèle.
Mais le Temple, brisé, vit plus noble; et soudain
Les yeux, se souvenant du toit avec dédain,
Préfèrent voir le ciel dans la pierre en dentelle.

Rendons grace—attendu qu'il nous manquait encor
D'avoir ce qu'ont les Grecs sur la colline d'or:
Le Symbole du Beau consacré par l'insulte!—

Rendons grace aux pointeurs du stupide canon,
Puisque de leur adresse allemande il résulte
Une Honte pour eux, pour nous un Parthénon!

EDMOND ROSTAND.

THE CATHEDRAL.

A Free Translation of Rostand's Sonnet
By FRANCES C. FAY.

"Deathless" is graven deeper on thy brow;
Ghouls have no power to end thy endless sway.
The Greek of old, the Frenchman of today,
Before thy riven shrine are bending now.

A wounded fortress straightway lieth prone,
Not so the Temple dies; its roof may fall,
The sky its covering vault, an azure pall,
Doth droop to crown its wealth of lacework stone.

Praise to you, Vandal guns of dull intent!
We lacked till now our Beauty's monument
Twice hallowed o'er by insult's brutal hand.

As Pallas owns on Athens' golden hill,
We have it now, thanks to your far-flung brand!
Your shame—our gain, misguided German skill!

RUSSIAN OR PRUSSIAN BARBARISM?

G. K. Chesterton Charges That the Latter Wars on Civilization by Design.

By GILBERT K. CHESTERTON.

It will hardly be denied that there is one lingering doubt in many who recognize unavoidable self-defense in the instant parry of the English sword and who have no great love for the sweeping sabre of Sadowa and Sedan. That doubt is the doubt of whether Russia, as compared with Prussia, is sufficiently decent and democratic to be the ally of liberal and civilized powers. I take first, therefore, this matter of civilization.

It is vital in a discussion like this that we should make sure we are going by meanings and not by mere words. It is not necessary in any argument to settle what a word means or ought to mean. But it is necessary in every argument to settle what we propose to mean by the word. So long as our opponent understands what is the thing of which we are talking, it does not matter to the argument whether the word is or is not the one he would have chosen. A soldier does not say, "We were ordered to go to Mechlin, but I would rather go to Malines." He may discuss the etymology and archaeology of the difference on the march, but the point is that he knows where to go. So long as we know what a given word is to mean in a given discussion, it does not even matter if it means something else in some other and quite distinct discussion. We have a perfect right to say that the width of a window comes to four feet, even if we instantly and cheerfully change the subject to the larger mammals and say that an elephant has four feet. The identity of the words does not matter, because there is no doubt at all about the meanings, because nobody is likely to think of an elephant as four feet long, or of a window as having tusks and a curly trunk.

Two Meanings of "Barbarian."

It is essential to emphasize this consciousness of the thing under discussion in connection with two or three words that are, as it were, the keywords of this war. One of them is the word "barbarian." The Prussians apply it to the Russians; the Russians apply it to the Prussians. Both, I think, really mean something that really exists, name or no name. Both mean different things. And if we ask what these different things are we shall understand why England and France prefer Russia; and consider Prussia the really dangerous barbarian of the two.

To begin with, it goes so much deeper even than atrocities; of which, in the past, at least, all the three empires of Central Europe have partaken pretty equally; as they partook of Poland. An English writer, seeking to avert the war by warnings against Russian influence, said that the flogged backs of Polish women stood between us and the Alliance. But not long before the flogging of women by an Austrian General led to that officer being thrashed in the streets of London by Barclay & Perkins draymen. And as for the third power, the Prussians, it seems clear that they have treated Belgian women in a style compared with which flogging might be called an official formality.

But, as I say, something much deeper than any such recrimination lies behind the use of the word on either side. When the German Emperor complains of our allying ourselves with a barbaric and half Oriental power, he is not (I assure you) shedding tears over the grave of Kosciusko. And when I say (as I do most heartily) that the German Emperor is a barbarian, I am not merely expressing any prejudices I may have against the profanation of churches or of children. My countrymen and I mean a certain and intelligible thing when we call the Prussians barbarians. It is quite different from the thing attributed to Russians; and it could not possibly be attributed to Russians. It is very important that the neutral world should understand what this thing is.

If the German calls the Russian barbarous, he presumably means imperfectly civilized. There is a certain path along which Western nations have proceeded in recent times; and it is tenable that Russia has not proceeded so far as the others; that she has less of the special modern system in science, commerce, machinery, travel, or political constitution. The Russ plows with an old plow; he wears a wild beard; he adores relics; his life is as rude and hard as that of a subject of Alfred the Great. Therefore, he is, in the German sense, a barbarian. Poor fellows, like Gorky and Dostoieffsky, have to form their own reflections on the scenery, without the assistance of large quotations from Schiller on garden seats; or inscriptions directing them to pause and thank the Ali-Father for the finest view in Hesse-Pumpernickel. The Russians, having nothing but their faith, their fields, their great courage, and their self-governing communes, are quite cut off from what is called (in the fashionable street in Frankfort) the true, the beautiful, and the good. There is a real sense in which one can call such backwardness barbaric, by comparison with the Kaiserstrasse; and in that sense it is true of Russia.

Now we, the French and English, do not mean this when we call the Prussians barbarians. If their cities soared higher than their flying ships, if their trains traveled faster than their bullets, we should still call them barbarians. We should know exactly what we meant by it; and we should know that it is true. For we do not mean anything that is an imperfect civilization by accident. We mean something that is the enemy of civilization by design. We mean something that is willfully at war with the principles by which human society has been made possible hitherto. Of course, it must be partly civilized even to destroy civilization. Such ruin could not be wrought by the savages that are merely undeveloped or inert. You could not have even Huns without horses or horses without horsemanship. You could not have even Danish pirates without ships, or ships without seamanship.

The "Positive Barbarian."

This person, whom I may call the positive barbarian, must be rather more superficially up to date than what I may call the negative barbarian. Alaric was an officer in the Roman legions, but for all that he destroyed Rome. Nobody supposes that Eskimos could have done it at all neatly. But (in our meaning) barbarism is not a matter of methods but of aims. We say that these veneered Vandals have the perfectly serious aim of destroying certain ideas which, as they think, the world has outgrown; without which, as we think, the world will die.

It is essential that this perilous peculiarity in the Pruss, or positive barbarian, should be seized. He has what he fancies is a new idea, and he is going to apply it to everybody. As a fact, it is simply a false generalization, but he is really trying to make it general. This does not apply to the negative barbarian; it does not apply to the Russian or the Servian, even if they are barbarians. If a Russian peasant does beat his wife, he does it because his fathers did it before him; he is likely to beat less rather than more as the past fades away. He does not think, as the Prussian would, that he has made a new discovery in physiology in finding that a woman is weaker than a man. If a Servian does knife his rival without a word, he does it because other Servians have done it. He may regard it even as piety—but certainly not as progress. He does not think, as the Prussian does, that he founds a new school of horology by starting before the word "Go." He does not think he is in advance of the world in militarism—merely because he is behind it in morals.

No; the danger of the Pruss is that he is prepared to fight for old errors as if they were new truths. He has somehow heard of certain shallow simplifications, and imagines that we have never heard of them. And, as I have said, his limited but very sincere lunacy concentrates chiefly in a desire to destroy two ideas, the twin root ideas, of national society. The first is the idea of record and promise; the second is the idea of reciprocity.

It is plain that the promise, or extension of responsibility through time, is what chiefly distinguishes us, I will not say from savages, but from brutes and reptiles. This was noted by the shrewdness of the Old Testament, when it summed up the dark, irresponsible enormity of Leviathan in the words, "Will he make a pact with thee?" The promise, like the wheel, is unknown in nature and is the first mark of man. Referring only to human civilization, it may be said with seriousness that in the beginning was the WORD. The vow is to the man what the song is to the bird or the bark to the dog; his voice, whereby he is known. Just as a man who cannot keep an appointment is not fit to fight a duel, so the man who cannot keep an appointment with himself is not sane enough even for suicide. It is not easy to mention anything on which the enormous apparatus of human life can be said to depend. But if it depends on anything it is on this frail cord, flung from the forgotten hills of yesterday to the invisible mountains of tomorrow. On that solitary string hangs everything from Armageddon to an almanac, from a successful revolution to a return ticket. On that solitary string the barbarian is hacking heavily with a sabre which is fortunately blunt.

Prussia's Great Discovery.

Any one can see this well enough merely by reading the last negotiations between London and Berlin. The Prussians had made a new discovery in international politics—that it may often be convenient to make a promise, and yet curiously inconvenient to keep it. They were charmed, in their simple way, with this scientific discovery and desired to communicate it to the world. They therefore promised England a promise on condition that she broke a promise, and on the implied condition that the new promise might be broken as easily as the old one. To the profound astonishment of Prussia, this reasonable offer was refused. I believe that the astonishment of Prussia was quite sincere. That is what I mean when I say that the barbarian is trying to cut away that cord of honesty and clear record on which hangs all that men have made.

The friends of the German cause have complained that Asiatics and Africans upon the very verge of savagery have been brought against them from India and Algiers. And in ordinary circumstances I should sympathize with such a complaint made by a European people. But the circumstances are not ordinary. Here again the quite unique barbarism of Prussia goes deeper than what we call barbarities. About mere barbarities, it is true, the Turco and the Sikh would have very good reply to the superior Teuton. The general and just reason for not using non-European tribes against Europeans is that given by Chatham against the use of the red Indian—that such allies might do very diabolical things. But the poor Turco might not unreasonably ask, after a week-end in Belgium, what more diabolical things he could do than the highly cultured Germans were doing themselves.

Nevertheless, as I say, the justification of any extra-European aid goes deeper than by any such details. It rests upon the fact that even other civilizations, even much lower civilizations, even remote and repulsive civilizations, depend as much as our own on this primary principle on which the supermorality of Potsdam declares open war. Even savages promise things, and respect those who keep their promises. Even Orientals write things down; and though they write them from right to left, they know the importance of a scrap of paper. Many merchants will tell you that the word of the sinister and almost unhuman Chinaman is often as good as his bond; and it was amid palm trees and Syrian pavilions that the great utterance opened the tabernacle to him that sweareth to his hurt and changeth not. There is doubtless a dense labyrinth of duplicity in the East; and perhaps more guile in the individual Asiatic than in the individual German. But we are not talking of the violations of human morality in various parts of the world.

A Fight Against Anarchy.

We are talking about a new inhuman morality which denies altogether the day of obligation. The Prussians have been told by their literary men that everything depends upon "mood," and by their politicians that all arrangements dissolve before "necessity." That is the importance of the German Chancellor's phrase. He did not allege some special excuse in the case of Belgium, which might make it seem an exception that proved the rule. He distinctly argued, as on a principle applicable to other cases, that victory was a necessity and honor was a scrap of paper. And it is evident that the half-educated Prussian imagination really cannot get any further than this. It cannot see that if everybody's action were entirely incalculable from hour to hour, it would not only be the end of all promises but the end of all projects.

In not being able to see that, the Berlin philosopher is really on a lower mental level than the Arab who respects the salt, or the Brahmin who preserves the caste. And in this quarrel we have a right to come with scimitars as well as sabres, with bows as well as rifles, with assegai and tomahawk and boomerang, because there is in all these at least a seed of civilization that these intellectual anarchists would kill. And if they should find us in our last stand girt with such strange swords and following unfamiliar ensigns and ask us for what we fight in so singular a company, we shall know what to reply: "We fight for the trust and for the tryst; for fixed memories and the possible meeting of men; for all that makes life anything but an uncontrollable nightmare. We fight for the long arm of honor and remembrance; for all that can lift a man above the quicksands of his moods and give him the mastery of time."

GRAND JURY HITS BACK AT MITCHEL

Says That Mayor Criticised Kingsbury Presentment Before He Had Received It.

WANTS REPORT GIVEN OUT

Investigation of Conditions in City Institutions Made "In Fairness and Charity."

The August Grand Jury, which on Monday handed up a presentment to Judge NOTT of General Sessions severely criticising the Charities Department for its management of city institutions, particularly Blackwell's Island and the Morgue, issued the following statement yesterday in reply to Mayor Mitchel's criticism:

> An article has appeared in the different newspapers of New York City, wherein Mayor Mitchel criticises, belittles, and insults the August Grand Jury, as well as the committee which the Grand Jury appointed to investigate a matter which came before them; namely, the stealing of valuables from a dead body that was brought to the Morgue.
>
> The committee which was appointed was only charitably inclined, and simply for charity's sake undertook the investigation of the Morgue. The pitiful conditions of same having been reported to the Grand Jury, they were requested to investigate further other institutions in which the city was interested. This the committee took upon itself to do, without any expense to the city, and the insinuations that we have partaken of hospitalities during luncheon hour at the city's charity is untrue. Our reason for being at the institution during lunch time, was because we desired to be fully convinced of the truth of food scarcity, and of unpalatable food, and to further acquaint ourselves with existing conditions.
>
> As to the "junketing," this is also a questions which the Mayor should have investigated before remarking upon.
>
> We think the only way to remedy evil is to investigate, and bring same to the attention of the proper authorities. The committee which was appointed has done so, and it is regretted exceedingly by the committee to have found conditions as our presentment indicates, and every fact stated in our presentment we reiterate is emphatically as we found it.
>
> We deem it far more prudent for Mayor Mitchel to investigate personally than to cause insinuations and criticisms to be placed upon the Grand Jury, whose duty, as we understand it, is to make investigations.
>
> We also understand that the presentment at that time had not yet been placed in the hands of the Mayor, and without the full knowledge of its contents, he has issued a criticism.
>
> Since Mayor Mitchel has taken it upon himself without knowing what the committee of the Grand Jury found, and what they recommended, to make this criticism, we think in justice to the committee, after his receipt of same, he give the report in its entirety to the public, so that they may be able to judge if the Mayor or any officer can take it upon himself, to publicly criticise and insult a body of gentlemen who in fairness and charity places before the proper authorities the needs and necessities which they think it advisable to be instituted.

The following are the members of the August Grand Jury:

Paul Fenn, 316 West Ninetieth Street; Mannaseh Levy, 56 East Eighty-seventh Street; Joseph H. Tooker, 250 West 102d Street; Max Marx, 705 West 170th Street; Moses Schlesinger, 103 East Tenth Street; Philip M. Bach, 434 West 120th Street; B. Levison, Jr., 22 West Eighty-ninth Street; C. K. Couillard, 562 West 113th Street; Justus Oesterlein, 339 West Eighty-eighth Street; Solomon Stern, 65 East Seventy-fifth Street; Benjamin Stern, foreman, 4 South Street, Far Rockaway, L. I.; Henry J. Moller, secretary, 95 West 119th Street; Joseph Yeska, 155 Riverside Drive; George Kitchling, 61 East Eighty-sixth Street; Fice Mork, 447 Fort Washington Avenue; C. Friedenberg, 32 South Eighth Avenue, Rockaway Park; Richard Billings, 21 East Sixty-fifth Street; Stanley A. Cohen, 226 West Fourteenth Street; S. Mendelsohn, 314 West 107th Street; E. E. Overpeck, 536 West 112th Street; Wallace Reid, 853 Seventh Avenue; J. H. Higgins, 17 West Ninety-seventh Street, and Michael Harrison, Far Rockaway.

LINCOLN ON THE TARIFF.

Does Mr. Wadsworth Believe His Argument Is Sound?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Wadsworth in his candidacy for the United States Senate emphasizes his advocacy of a protective tariff, and throughout the City of New York, in this connection, he is displaying in the Subway, elevated cars, and other conspicuous places the following statement attributed to Abraham Lincoln:

> I do not know much about the tariff, but I do know that if my wife buys her cloak in America, we get the money and the cloak, and American labor is paid for producing it. If she buys her cloak abroad, we get only the cloak; the other country gets the money, and foreign labor receives the benefit.

The obvious fallacy in Mr. Lincoln's statement is found in the words "we get only the cloak." This ignores the fact that the cloak, purchased abroad, having been produced by foreign labor, has left its equivalent, or more, in American labor, free to expend itself on other articles equally, if not more, valuable. Thus, instead of having "only the cloak," as Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Wadsworth contend, we really have both the cloak and whatever commodity this released American labor actually produces in the time it would have spent in producing the cloak. For instance, if this freed American labor had, in the time it would otherwise have spent in making the cloak, produced twenty bushels of wheat, we should have not only the cloak, but the cloak plus twenty bushels of wheat, and if the cloak were only worth $10, and the wheat worth $20, American labor would have profited $10 by the employment of foreign labor in producing the cloak. From which it follows that Mr. Lincoln's and Mr. Wadsworth's argument is only correct when the American laborers, freed from the manufacture of the cloak, remain either wholly idle or unproductively employed.

Now, Mr. Lincoln's honesty forced him to admit, as his illustration demonstrates, that he did not "know much about the tariff," and if Mr. Wadsworth adopts

$300,000 QUICK HELP TO HUNGRY BELGIANS

Special Steamer to Carry Cargo of Food, to be Bought Here, Going to Rotterdam.

STARVATION VERY NEAR

Mr. Schiff Suggests Diversion of Christmas Gifts—Cardinal Farley Gives $100.

Henry W. de Forest and Thomas F. Ryan were named yesterday as an Executive Committee to have charge of the immediate purchase of $300,000 worth of food to be shipped to Belgium for the relief of the destitute. Of this fund, $150,000 was put into the hands of Mr. de Forest and Mr. Ryan by the Belgian Relief Committee in New York and the other $150,000 was cabled to New York by the American Committee in London.

"Following several days of cabled communications between the Belgian Committee in New York and Ambassador Page in London and Dr. van Dyke, the American Minister to the Netherlands," said Father Stillemans, head of the Belgian Committee, yesterday, "the Belgian Relief Committee today took steps for sending by special steamer a cargo of food to Rotterdam. From that point, through an organization just completed, distribution will be made.

"Conditions in Belgium are approaching acute starvation. No further food supplies are obtainable in England, and the greater part of whatever is done toward provisioning the destitute millions in Belgium will have to be provided for in this country.

"The London American Committee is opening offices in Rotterdam, Brussels, Ghent, Liége, and other points. It has arranged close co-operation with the Comite Central de Secours et d'Alimentation Belge, whose organization extends over the whole of Belgium. This committee has been recognized by the German, Belgium, and English Governments as the accredited vehicle for help in Belgium.

"The London American Committee has already purchased, at an outlay of about half a million dollars, and is distributing in Belgium, 9,000 tons of food. Food being unobtainable in London, Ambassador Page telegraphed back to the committee in this city its latest remittance of $50,000, intended for the purchase of supplies in London. As adequate food supplies, which can only be furnished by this country, can best be shipped from this city, the Belgian Relief Committee here places itself and its facilities at the disposal of any one who wishes to use its services. The supplies most needed are wheat, rice, beans, and peas. The committee has received a number of offers of food in carload lots, and hopes soon to announce the pier in this city to which such food may be shipped, charges prepaid. No shipment, however, should be made without advance communication with the committee at 10 Bridge Street. This will insure only usable supplies being sent, and also that the shipment may arrive at a time when it can be handled most promptly.

"Although the contributions to the fund yesterday brought it up to about $155,000, the need of cash is most pressing. A further remittance of $5,000 was made yesterday to Minister van Dyke to help the Belgians in Belgium, in response to the following cable from him: 'Have just visited Belgian refugee camps on Dutch border and ruined cities in Belgium. Situation pitiable. Need here still great. Many thousands of homes blotted out. Reclamation of all refugees for present impossible. More money would be very useful here to feed poor class of refugees.'"

Yesterday's Gifts $8,328.

Contributions received yesterday by the Belgian Committee totaled $8,328.44.

Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's gifts, cents omitted, were:

A. A. Notebaert.	$2,000	Mary F. Linen	5
Henry Helde	1,000	J. Z. Batten	5
Mrs. W. L. Harkness	500	Alex. W. Finch	25
F. E. Drury	500	A. L. W. Pincoffs	5
Mrs. G. H. Warren	300	C. H. Taylor	2
A. B. Purdy	300	Mrs. R. D. Smith	10
James H. Jones	200	C. D. Carter	25
Oscar Kahn	250	I. J. Whisger	5
W. A. Day	100	Sarah M. Richardson	5
George D. Pratt	100	W. C. Colville	5
Mrs. G. Schirmer	100	P. P. Chapon	10
H. K. Gaston	100	Pres. Ch., Salem, N. Y.	21
F. B. Yates	100	W. F. Higgins	2
Mrs. C. E. Milmine	100	F. Horrocks	10
Anonymous	100	J. W. Watson	10
M. P. Fletcher	100	F. W. Nennings	3
Jerry Crary	50	Anonymous	10
Mrs. W. Bough	100	W. N. Jennings	3
Virginia Christie	50	H. Fisk	20
Ida M. Kaiser	5	Anonymous	5
Octave B. Hebert	5	Mrs. Borie	5
Pres. Ch., Ramapo	10	Mrs. H. K. Vielé	5
W. D. Barr	5	Adolph E. Borie	5
T. L. Richmond	10	Anna T. Burchard	10
Henry A. Downs	5	Anonymous	10
W. J. B	5	Miss G. V. Jewell	1
W. J. Tener	100	C. A. Welles	2
W. A. Cablish	10	Greenwich Pres. Ch.,	62
Dr. L. M. Jones	5	New York	
Ethel C. Russell	5	St. Michael's Ch	2
John F. Reed	5	E. C. Pearson	10
Mrs. C. L. Travis	2	Nursery Kenwan	41
Salem T. Russell	15	A Britisher	10
E. B. W	20	Anonymous	10
Frank Phillips	10	Esther Horney	1
Mrs. G. E. Palmer	10	Odus Horney	1
Henry Goldmark	10	Mr. & Mrs. Horney	8
Mary C. Goldmark	8	Frank Irwin	10
Mr. & Mrs. Hawkes	10	Mr. & Mrs. Horney	1
Celia A. M. Curran	10	E. McC. Peters, Jr.	10
E. Batten	100	Bessie Sullivan	10
A. A. Haverpeter	20	Cash	1
W. S. Sanford	10	D. J.	5
C. W. Stevens	5	Anonymous	1
Joseph Parsons	50	Sympathizer	3
Dr. J. A. McCorkle	25	Cash	1
Mrs. J. W. Dodsworth	25	E. Schwarz	5
J. M. Walker	5	"Mickie"	2
W. P.	25	Friend	1
Boys, North Av. Presby. Church	2	H. P. J	5
A friend	50	Poor Old Maid	1
C. F. Brown	25	John Murer	5
Tom Hutten	5	J. S. Richardson	5
Anonymous	10	Charlotte I. Clinton	5
J. H. McIntosh	25	W. H. Wright	25
Mrs. S. S. Sprague	10	E. J. Goddard	5
A. N. Williams	5	Malcolm Dupont	25
Mrs. L. Hubbell	25	Alice A. Russell	50
Charles W. Lee	10	De Witt C. Howe	10
G. Lueders & Co	50	W. B. Gravath	10
T. A. McKenna	10	H. Ward	10
James H. Bunce	10	C. W. Pierson	5
Helen A. Cochrane	10	C. J. McFarlane	5
Frank E. Selkirk	2	Marie J. Lydon	5
Irving Sq. Pres. S. S., B'klyn	6	Cornelia B. Lydon	5
Mrs. A. C. Brown	2	Minnie E. White	2
Nelly H. Walworth	10	C. C	5
H.	10	Mt. Holyoke girls	2
Mrs. J. M. Ames	25	H. B	1
A. D. Chew	25	J. B	1
A. S. K	25	Cash	1
Ch. of the Assumption, Westport, Conn	1	S. B. B	1
W. Marburg	20	Mary A. McLoon	1
D. Armstrong	10	E. H. N	5
C. M. Barr	10	Cash	5
A.	10	L. F	10
Mrs. A. C. Walker, 2d	50	Miss S. W. Masters	10
F. H. S	10	William W. Ward	50
G. H. Clark	25	Clara P. Beall	25
Mrs. C. M. Bakewell	10	Mrs. Benj. Stolz	5
P. M. P	10	Alma D.	5
Mrs. N. E. Hawks	5	E. D. R. Bellinger	5
W. H. Lynch	10	W. H. Blauvelt	10
C. P. M	5	Harriet M. Bulley	5
Mrs. W. D. Maxwell	5	Clara M. Burckhardt	50
Bertha Hooker	25	P. G. Evans	5
J. M. O'R	50	Juliet E. Hauchett	25
W. W. Hammond	25	Cornelia Mertens	5
Mary H. Pierce	25	D. E. Petit	5
K. B. C	25	E. J. Pierce	100
		Harriet M. Townsend	20
		Cash	500
		M. A. Whaling	25
		H. S. Holden	50

Christmas Gifts for Red Cross.

The following statement was issued at the Red Cross offices in East Twenty-second Street yesterday afternoon:

In response to numerous suggestions, some of them coming from Jacob H. Schiff of New York, Congressman Burton L. French of Idaho, Mrs. C. T. McClintock of Lexington, Ky., and others, the American Red Cross has formulated a plan of Christmas giving to the distressed peoples in the European war zone. This idea is expressed by Mr. Schiff as follows:

"Ask through the public press that instead of sending Christmas or New Year's presents people this year send the amount they would otherwise spend as a contribution to the Red Cross, accompanying their contribution with a list of the names and addresses of those to whom the gifts would have been sent. The Red Cross will send a properly worded card to each one of these, giving the name of the donor, and stating that the amount has been given to the Red Cross instead of being sent in a gift."

The other suggestions coincidently are along the same lines, and the indications are that there will be a hearty response all over the country. Congressman French says in support of the idea:

"It is all too real; that the present moment is one of the most tragic in the world's history, and by Christmas time the suffering from lack of food and clothing and the simple comforts of life will be desperate in the extreme in stricken Europe."

The Red Cross mite boxes will be one means of encouraging self-denial in behalf of the sufferers abroad during the Winter season, and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

A definite plan to put in operation the suggestion of Mr. Schiff and others will be announced shortly.

Yesterday's contributions to the Red Cross Fund amounted to $20,724.66, which brought the total fund to $314,352.59. Subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street or 130 East Twenty-second Street.

Yesterday's contributors and the amounts, cents omitted, were:

Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Treasurer Tuxedo Red Cross Fund, subscriptions and bazaar, Oct. 9 and 10 ..... $18,500
Marion Brookman 500
Miss Eastman 500
Brooklyn Red Cross 491
Rochester Red Cross 184
W. J. D 100
Mrs. L. Dreyfuss 100
Congregational Church, Montclair 89
Jerry Crary 50
Greenwich Pres. Church, New York 27
M. D. Thompson 25
Pres. Church, Little Britain 21
Mrs. H. A. Maurer 15
Rutgers Sunday school 14
M. E. Church, Plainfield 14
Pres. S. S., Palacios, Texas 13
Employes Nichthouser & Levy 13
E. B. W 10
A. P. B 10
T. W. Koontz 5
W. E. Colville 5
J. G. Batten 5
St. Agnes's Guild, St. Peter's Church, Morristown 5
Class No. 1 5
Presbyterian Church, Ramapo 5
Alice Wells 2
A. E. W 2
W. J. Donnell 2

Cardinal Farley Gives.

Yesterday's contributions to the Committee of Mercy Fund aggregated $1,095. The total fund is $11,139. Treasurer August Belmont made public a list of donors, among which was a contribution of $100 from Cardinal Farley and one of $500 from Robert Fulton Cutting. Other contributors and their gifts, cents omitted, were:

GENERAL FUND.

Elizabeth Young, South Wilton, Conn	$1
G. A. Schroder, Beacon, N. Y	10
Oliver E. Dunbar, Detroit, Mich	5
Cong. Church of Richmond, Vt	14
Mrs. Buffalo	100
St. John's Church, Waterbury, Conn	28
H. H. Benedict	25
Cong. Church, Jamesport, N. Y	27
Alden	10
Mary T. Voss, Buffalo	5
Anonymous	1
E. B. Manvel, Phelps, N. Y	1
Martin Deckhard	25
G. H. Bonnell	50
Town of Hyde Park, Vt	4
William Childs, Jr., Bernardsville	10
Mary C. Skelley	2
Mrs. R. Rothschild	25
St. Mary's Parish, Castleton, S. I	5
Mrs. N. Kimbone, Scales Mound, Ill	1

BELGIAN FUND.

William F. Bissell, Vershire, Vt	$3
A. N. Oakley	5
Thomas A. Buekner	50
Alexander T. Schlesinger	10

FRENCH FUND.

Phillips Phoenix	$100

Additional subscriptions received by the Merchants' Association for the Red Cross Fund yesterday were:

Alexander & Baldwin	$250
W. H. Marshall	100
Berlin & Jones Envelope Co	50

This fund is now $5,141.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, contributions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $22,993.28, of which $89 was received yesterday from these persons:

C. W. Thiery	$25	Anonymous	$10
R. W. Brooklyn	1	Alice Welles	2
Miss C. B. Sanders	5	Mme. Francalee	10
Henry R. Browne	10	Anonymous	1
Miss G. L. Hoyt	25		

Contributions to the fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted yesterday to $1,684.42, which brought the total to $109,821.06. These persons subscribed these amounts, cents omitted, yesterday:

Mrs. C. F. Chamberlaine (2d)	$500	George Crouse	$25
Anonymous	500	J. R. Cowperthwait	5
Edith E. B. Seyburn	200	Dudley Teney	5
Mrs. W. Jennings	200	Helen Oxford	5
Mrs. D. S. Lamont	100	Garden City	1
Tuesday Dancing Class	81	C. B.	1
Ernest G. Swift	50	Sara F. Jones	1

The Dollar Christmas Fund for Homeless Belgians, organized a few days ago with Henry Clews as Treasurer, announced yesterday the first list of donations, amounting to $1,000. The firs' subscriber was Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, who telegraphed $100 from Chicago. Miss Florence D. Murphy sent $50, a cable received from London announced that the Shilling Christmas Fund, started three weeks ago, now amounts to $250,000. It is the intention of the American Committee to equal the English Fund, and to this end Mr. Clews renews his appeal to all sympathizers with homeless Belgians. The entire proceeds, American and English, will be applied at Christmas.

The Rubber Club of America has voted to abandon its sixteenth annual banquet, to have been held at the Waldorf Jan. 5, and to make a contribution for war relief.

LAST DAY OF BAZAAR.

Red Cross Enterprise Will Close with Halloween Features.

Mrs. Martin Glynn, wife of the Governor, wearing a striking gown of black and white, poured tea at the Thé Dansant in the dance hall of the Red Cross Bazaar at the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon. Among others present were Mrs. John Boyd Thacher, Harry St. George Tinker, Miss Lota Robinson, Mrs. Henry C. Dimock, Miss Lucy Burleson, Mrs. Oliver Bridgeman, Mrs. Frank Turner, the Misses O'Gorman, J. M. Dickinson, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Montgomery Hare, Mrs. Malcolm Williams, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Mrs. Wilton Merle Smith, Mrs. Anson Phelps, and Mrs. Dudley F. Malone.

The sales from the melting pot yesterday amounted to $200. Today will be the last day of the bazaar. There will be a special Halloween entertainment.

MATINEE FOR WAR RELIEF.

Prominent Actors to Appear at the Lyceum Nov. 13.

The British War Relief Association has arranged a special matinée at the Lyceum Theatre on Nov. 13, when the following programme will be offered:

"The Gruesome Grange," a melodrama, by Anthony Hope, Comyns Carr, and Capt. Marshall, given for the first time, will be played by John E. Kellerd, George Hassall, Cooper Cliffe, Frank Kemble Cooper, Dion Titheradge, and Beverley Sitgreaves.

"The Right Number," in which Mme. Yorska and Clifford Brooke will appear.

"What Do You Know About That?" a farce, by Clare Kummer, in which Roland Young, Elizabeth Murray, and Janet Beecher will appear.

"The Lavender Lady," with Olive Wyndham, William Norris, and Macklyn Arbuckle.

Douglas Fairbanks and Patricia Collinge, in a scene from "He Comes Up Smiling"; William Faversham will present "The Squaw Man," Rose O'Neil will for the first time appear on the stage to draw kewpies, and Mrs. Gilbert White will make her first appearance since her return from Paris. Cerutti will give Louis XV. dances.

HARLEM TURNS OUT FOR BIG PAGEANT

Many Fine Displays in Industrial Parade Organized by Commerce Board.

JUDGES MAKE 110 AWARDS

Floats Show Everything, from a Candy Store to an Athletic Club —Flowers for the Crowds.

The residents of the ancient village of Harlem turned out in great numbers last night to see the industrial pageant which had been organized under the direction of the Carnival Committee of the Harlem Board of Commerce. Though the celebration came in tercentenary week, the Harlemites were quick to point out that last night's parade was a purely local affair, and that they did it all by themselves.

They did something to be proud of, for it was quite a parade. When the head of it reached Third Avenue and 129th Street, the spot that had been set for demobilization, the end of the parade was still unwinding itself from the side streets around Third Avenue and 125th Street. The procession started from this corner at 7:30 o'clock and went down to 116th Street, to Seventh Avenue, to 110th Street, to Manhattan Avenue, to 125th Street, to Third Avenue and 129th Street. At Manhattan Avenue and 125th Street was erected a reviewing stand, where the judges, Francis Wright Clinton, Chairman of the committee, and Samuel Wallach, Emmett McLaughlin, Edward von d. H. Koch, and James Pringle, assembled and tabulated the results which they had arrived at in long rides along the line of march. They gave out about thirty prizes in all, besides forty blue, twenty red, and twenty white ribbons.

The first division of the procession was a body of Mardi Gras revelers in carnival costume. The costumes were cleverly designed and appropriate, but, with the chill winds blowing down from Manhattanville, the lot of the women in sleeveless bodices and short skirts was not altogether a happy one. Behind the Mardi Gras contingent came the heavy artillery, the massed delivery wagons of leading Harlem merchants, and then the floats, in which there was represented everything, from a candy store to an athletic club.

To pick out displays of special excellence would be difficult where so many were so good. One float drawn by thirty-two horses represented a scene in ancient Germany. The Loyal Order of Moose turned out several hundred strong and won much applause. The Harlem Reformed Church showed a model of its first building, erected in 1686, and one of the building now occupied, together with the original bell, imported from Amsterdam in 1731. The Salvation Army also had a number of floats in line. Florist wagons scattered flowers over the crowd, and a float which otherwise bore no marking displayed the sign, "Do Your Christmas Shopping Early."

One feature that was remarked was the remarkable number of fine horses which the parade brought out. The invasion of the automobile does not seem to have affected the quality of the Harlem stables.

Inspector Ryan, with about 500 policemen, was in charge of the situation and kept the crowds well in hand. There were no accidents, although a horse which became terrified by the searchlight on the reviewing stand, started to back the delivery wagon that the crowd of children and might have done considerable damage if it had not been caught and dragged back into the middle of the street by Patrolman Francis Trainor of the Sixty-ninth Precinct.

THE BIG PAGEANT TONIGHT.

More Than 1,500 Floats Ready—Special Show in Fifth Avenue.

When final arrangements were completed early this morning for the tercentenary pageant tonight it was estimated that more than 1,500 floats would take part in the parade. They will represent historical, educational, industrial, and patriotic subjects.

A special feature of the entertainment in Fifth Avenue will be given at the Hippodrome. In the intervals between the divisions of the parade Marceline, the clown, and his donkey will appear there with a company of zouaves for an exhibition drill. A troop of sacred white donkeys from Ceylon, a number of acrobats, and one or two circus acts will also be shown.

Gov. Glynn, Mayor Mitchel, and other State and city officials will ride at the head of the procession. Among the invited guests are Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Senator O'Gorman, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Jacob H. Schiff, Morgan J. O'Brien, Gen. Howard Carroll, President of the Tercentenary Commission; Arthur Williams, Dr. George F. Kunz, Samuel Fairchild, John D. Crimmins, George W. Perkins, Mayor James H. Preston of Baltimore, and a delegation of city officials and business men from Baltimore.

In the other divisions will be the Mayors and city officials from cities in the State, civic bodies, Spanish War Veterans, and the Old Guard.

The historical division will be headed by a float called "America." Every city department will be represented in the municipal division. The horse show, equestrian section, commercial, industrial, automobile, and advertising floats will make up the remainder of the divisions. It is estimated that the parade will take four hours to pass a point. Marshal Louis Lee Ames and the Seventy-first Regiment Band will lead the parade.

The parade, starting at 7 o'clock from Madison Avenue and 125th Street, will march west to St. Nicholas Avenue and south in Manhattan Avenue to 110th Street, thence to Broadway, to Columbus Circle, through Fifty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue, to Thirty-fourth Street. The parade will then go through Thirty-fourth Street to Broadway and to Columbus Circle, where it will disband. The line of march will be lighted by 65,000 electric lights, donated to the celebration by the New York Edison Company.

Manuel Quiroga Plays Again.

Manuel Quiroga, the young Spanish violinist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at the Shubert Theatre, his second appearance in that place. The violinist is heard to better advantage in a small auditorium than was the case at his début, which occurred at the Hippodrome. At yesterday's recital he exhibited considerable technical dexterity and showed the ability to produce a tone of uniformly good quality, although there was something lacking as far as breadth and sweep in his playing is concerned. Jean Vincent Cooper, contralto, the assisting artist, made a favorable impression with her singing, as she has voice and personality, and E. Romayne Simmons at the piano furnished excellent accompaniments.

MODELS FOR FASHION FETE.

Fifty Women Will Wear Costly Gowns and Gems.

Jewels worth $800,000, comprising brooches, tiaras, and necklaces, have been loaned for the Fashion Fête which is to be held in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton, in aid of the Fund of the Committee of Mercy, on the afternoon and evening of Thursday and Friday. These jewels are to be worn by fifty of the most beautiful professional models to be found in New York. They will wear also the original models of frocks, hats, and furs worth $70,000.

Eight well-dressed men will mingle with the throng. These will be Burns detectives. Then there will be the hotel's regular detectives and two representatives from each firm lending jewelry will place the jewelry on the models and remove it. One ornament that is to be worn is said to be worth $100,000.

The models will appear in varying tableaux on the stage of the ballroom, and later walk down a broad aisle through the audience. After this exhibition they will appear in the gowns donated by the designers to be sold for the benefit of the Committee of Mercy's Fund. In the disposal of the costumes these actresses will assist: Misses Marie Doro, Edith Wynne Matthison, Jane Grey, Pauline Frederick, Francine Larrimore, Alexandra Carlisle, Patricia Collinge, Elsie Ferguson, and Fritzi Scheff.

MISS GUNN'S WEDDING PLANS.

Her Marriage to Frederick G. Hostetter to be Held on Nov. 5.

Miss Martha Catherine Gunn, whose marriage to Frederick G. Hostetter, a son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Herbert Hostetter of Pittsburgh, will take place on Thursday, Nov. 5, at St. Thomas's Church at 4 o'clock, will have her sister, Miss Elisabeth Gunn, as her maid of honor. Her young sister, Miss Elinor Gunn, will be the flower girl.

D. Herbert Hostetter, Jr., is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers are to be Edward H. Little of Morristown, N. J.; S. Bonsal White of Baltimore, Md.; Frederick Golstra of St. Louis, Mo.; Charles Du Puy and Stahope Goddard of Pittsburgh, and John G. Quinby, Jr., of New York.

The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires. There will be no reception, as the bride's mother, Mrs. James Newton Gunn, has not yet recovered from her recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Hostetter will live at Broad Run, Va., after Dec. 10.

Muir-Zanes Wedding on Nov. 3.

The wedding of Miss Marie R. Zanes, daughter of Mrs. George Francis Zanes, and Edwin Hawley Muir, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Muir of 17 West Eighty-sixth Street, will take place next Tuesday, Nov. 3, at the home of Mrs. Frederick Dillingham, 542 Mansfield Place, Brooklyn. The Rev. Lewis T. Reed is to officiate. Only the immediate families and a few intimate friends are to be present. Mr. Muir is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The date for the dance for Miss Martha S. Gay, daughter of Mrs. Martin Gay, has been changed from Dec. 29 to Dec. 28, and it will be given at the Colony Club by the débutante's aunt, Mrs. Thomas Sears Young.

Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer is to give a tea at Sherry's on Dec. 22 for her débutante daughter, Miss Marie R. Thayer, instead of the dance which she had planned to give there on Dec. 23.

The wedding of Miss Harriet Coleman Glover and Gardner W. Millett will take place at noon today at The Moorlands, the country home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Henry S. Glover, at Fairfield, Conn.

Edgar Farrar Bateson, who is to marry Miss Rosina Hoyt Otis on Nov. 4, in St. Bartholomew's Church, is to give his farewell bachelor dinner tonight at Delmonico's.

A Halloween fête for the benefit of the destitute Belgians is to be given tonight at the home of Mrs. William R. Grace at Great Neck, L. I. Society girls dressed as witches will sell appropriate novelties and favors, and there is to be exhibition dancing.

Miss Frances Canfield, who will marry Karl Beckwith Smith of this city today, gave a dinner and small dance last night at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Canfield, at Yonkers, for the bridal attendants.

Mrs. Clarence H. Venner is giving a tea dance on Dec. 1 at her home, 3061 West Eighty-fifth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Mabel Venner.

Miss Louise Hellen and Thomas Wilson Bowers are to be married today in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Robert Taft, a sister of the bridegroom, who was married there two weeks ago, will be matron of honor, and Robert Taft, eldest son of the former President, is to be best man. The bride is a cousin of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock of New York, who will attend the wedding, also Miss Celestine Eustis and Mr. and Mrs. Julian L. Peabody.

Tea Dance In Aid of Red Cross.

A tea dance will be given this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria in connection with the Charity Ball, to be held at the hotel on Dec. 4, for the benefit of the Red Cross and the Italian Hospital Building Fund. The boxes for the ball are to be sold by auction. There are several hundred patronesses announced for the tea dance and ball, and the management is endeavoring to raise the list to 3,000 patronesses. Mrs. Charles V. Paterno is President of the ladies' auxiliary of the hospital fund.

FRANCONIA 24 HOURS LATE.

Cunarder Delayed by Bad Weather on the Atlantic.

The Cunarder Franconia arrived from Liverpool last night twenty-four hours late, owing to bad weather on the Atlantic, Capt. D. S. Miller said. She brought 190 first cabin passengers. Of these 150 went to Boston by special train three hours after the liner had made fast at her pier.

José Pardo, former President of Peru, who came on the Franconia on his way to Lima with his family, said he had not been home for five years or mingled with politics since he relinquished the Presidency six years ago. Mr. Pardo said it was a golden opportunity for this country to do a great business with the whole of South America.

The Franconia had 492 second and 661 third class passengers.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Henry Watterson will entertain a box party of Kentucky newspaper men at the Lyric Theatre tonight at the first performance of "The Battle Cry." Charles Buck, the author of the play, was formerly a reporter on The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Ralph Herz, who has not been seen at the Winter Garden in some time, will appear in the Sunday concert at that theatre tomorrow night.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., has arranged a special Halloween entertainment on the roof of the New Amsterdam Theatre tonight. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle will be added attractions.

As a result of the benefit performance of "The Spur" last Monday afternoon, Douglas J. Wood has turned over $700 to the Belgian relief fund, in addition to the $75 sent to the Actors' Fund.

During her vaudeville engagement in Washington next week Henrietta Crosman will produce for the first time a peace play called "Thou Shalt Not Kill."

When Martin Harvey comes to New York to begin his American tour he will present the plays, "The Breed of the Treshams," "The Only Way," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Oedipus Rex," "Pelleas and Melisande," and "Hamlet."

STREET PLAYGROUND SYSTEM IS POPULAR

Police Commissioner Woods, on Inspection Tour, Receives Thanks of Mothers.

PARENTS GLAD TO HELP

Neighborhood Associations Have Subscribed to Fund to Employ Recreation Teachers.

A brief inspection yesterday of his new playground system has given Police Commissioner Woods some idea of the popularity with which his order had been received for the closing of certain streets to provide recreation places for the children in the crowded tenement districts. He went to First Avenue and Second Street, where the block between Avenue A and First Avenue contained 500 boys and girls and children at play, between 3 and 6 o'clock.

Among the first to greet him were the mothers. They have organized themselves in a mothers' association to aid in the playground work, and a committee of the mothers told the Commissioner that the public street playground was one of the best things the city administration ever did to improve conditions for the moral and physical welfare of the boys and girls of the lower east side. As an evidence of their interest and approval the committee of women informed Mr. Woods that the parents of the children of the neighborhood had subscribed to a fund to assist in paying the wages of playground teachers and play leaders.

When Commissioner Woods walked along the block the older children cheered him. Every variety of childish game and play was in progress during the three hours that the street remained closed to vehicular traffic. The older boys, who are permitted to play ball, using a soft rubber ball, had one end of the long block to themselves.

Storekeepers join with the parents in giving their approval to the street playgrounds. Though the streets are closed to regular traffic during the play hours it does not interfere with ordinary business. When goods are to be delivered a policeman stationed near by permits the driver of a wagon to go slowly through the closed street, deliver his goods and depart.

There are now twenty-one blocks set aside for the daily use of children in Manhattan, Staten Island excepted, and five blocks in Brooklyn. The Commissioner expects to increase this number, so that in time practically all the children of the congested districts will be provided with places to enjoy themselves in outdoor recreation.

Thus far the difficulty has been to find sufficient play leaders to superintend the games of the children. The People's Institute has supplied the largest number of them. The Mothers' Association of Second Street is the first organization to aid in furnishing funds for this purpose.

FLORENCE MACBETH BACK.

Will Sing in Century Opera Nov. 3 —Leonora Sparkes Returns.

Miss Florence Macbeth, the American coloratura soprano, who sang last season with the Chicago Opera Company, arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star liner Cedric to open with the Century Opera Company as the mechanical doll in "The Tales of Hoffmann" on Nov. 3. She will also sing in "The Barber of Seville" and "Lucia di Lammermoor." Miss Macbeth said that she had an engagement to sing at the Kursaal in Ostend and had to leave hurriedly, as the Germans were on their way to capture Brussels.

Miss Leonora Sparkes, a soprano with the Metropolitan Opera Company, also arrived on the Cedric to be ready for the opening of the Italian opera season. She said that, with other opera singers, she sang at Sorosez House, Strand, London, where 100,000 recruits from the civil service were drilling to go to the front.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Five Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.)—Mrs. K. E. Alexander, J. S. Allen, Mrs. H. A. Arrowsmith, D. A. Baird, Wharton Blatt, Miss Burman, the Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Collett, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Cooper, A. W. Duncan, Walter Gurney, Wharton Hare, Miss A. H. Gunning, Lieut. W. F. Inch, W. H. Lee, Miss A. Lloyd, A. P. Prior, C. A. Rathbone, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Reed, W. Haddin Smith, Mrs. C. Lewis Talbot, John Waller, and J. M. Wallington.

COLUMBIA, (Glasgow.)—Mrs. J. Armstrong, A. S. Baird, S. E. Bramley, Miss L. Amy Denny, Mr. and Mrs. James Gardiner, Miss Justina Gray, W. A. Brown, William French, J. W. Andrews, T. A. Mill, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Shaw, Miss M. E. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Millar, and Mrs. I. Innes.

MINNEHAHA, (London.)—F. S. Peer, Miss W. Robertson, Miss E. B. Dodds, Miss M. B. Wray, W. Stralky, Mr. and Mrs. O. Gillam, and Miss E. Cargill.

FREDERIK VIII., (Copenhagen.)—H. P. Anderson, Mrs. Gunther-Gardner, Miss Susie Grant, Ralph Lessing, W. H. May, W. A. Masterman, Miss Alfred Olivera, Alfred Albers, Miss J. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Evers, Anne Smith, Miss D. Smith, and Mrs. H. Wilson.

DUCA D'ABRUZZI. (Genoa.)—Col. John Biddle, U. S. A.; Mrs. T. J. Duchesnay, L. C. D'Arcis, Edmund Koenig, Miss R. McCartney, Mrs. C. G. Mitchell, C. H. Slade, Mrs. K. Flower Smith, Albert Talbot, Miss M. G. Thurston, Countess D. S. Cesi, Miss M. Mundel, and Baroness Alda Thieny.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CEDRIC, (Liverpool.)—Henry Adams, Miss E. Ogden Adams, J. M. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Baldwin, Miss E. Baldwin, Mrs. H. Bispham, W. F. Bonner, Mrs. M. H. Brooks, D. C. Brooks, B. A. Burns, Mrs. W. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. H. Conway, Mr. and Mrs. A. Crawford, T. J. Davidson, Mrs. H. E. De Kay, Mrs. M. Fearing, Col. J. P. Grant, Mrs. F. R. Hamlin, Miss H. Hill, A. Lansing, Miss W. Livingston, Mrs. S. D. Lodor Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Marston, J. C. Morrell, A. E. Orr, Harcourt Paine, J. M. Paton, Miss Emily Sloan, Chief Justice J. Prudhomme, Rear Admiral W. K. Van Reypen, U. S. N., retired; Mrs. Van Reypen, J. Eadie, Mrs. A. M. Winters.

FRANCONIA, (Liverpool.)—Miss M. Ainsworth, T. W. Alaway, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Batchelder, Miss Dorothy Batchelder, Mrs. W. M. Brenin, H. G. Brown, Miss E. Cadwell, Mrs. W. S. Carroll, Miss G. Carroll, Miss H. A. Chase, Mrs. W. B. Cheney, Miss L. B. Cheney, Mrs. C. C. Clarke, G. F. Davis, Mrs. G. L. Dunlap, E. E. Evans, Gilbert Fraser, British Consul General at Baltimore; S. Goodman, Mrs. A. C. Hughes, Mrs. Pours Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. King, Mrs. C. Lowell, Miss M. L. Mercer, Mrs. J. C. Packard, J. Pardo, Mrs. W. C. Potter, Miss C. Ripley, Mrs. F. L. Dutton, W. H. Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Winthrop.

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HOLME CONTESTS WILL.

Former City Justice Alleges Wife Was of Unsound Mind.

Leicester Holme, once secretary to former Mayor Grant and later a City Court Justice, who was cut off in the will of his wife, Mrs. Lizzie Hastings Holme, who died in London on June 20, started suit in the Surrogates' Court yesterday to contest the instrument

HARVARD AND MICHIGAN IN FOOTBALL BATTLE TODAY --- GOLF --- BILLIARDS

HARVARD'S BEST MEN TO PLAY MICHIGAN

Cripples Have Made Remarkable Progress and Are Now Fit for Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 30.—Harvard tonight is in far better trim for its football game against the Michigan Wolverines than any one would have thought possible a week ago. The cripples who returned to the play the first of the week all have been able to do hard work and without showing any ill effects. The result is that, with the exception of not having the veteran Fennock at right guard, Harvard now can place its very best team on the field, this, of course, not counting Capt. Brickley, who is not likely to play this season.

Percy Haughton did not work his outfit very hard this afternoon, enough work having been done yesterday to assure him that the team was ready for the game against the Westerners. However, there was a brisk signal drill and plenty of work in kicking and handling the kicks. Mahan and Bradlee both did some excellent punting, and Mahan continued to show accuracy and distance with his drop kicks.

The game tomorrow will be of more than passing importance to Harvard. All the early Fall it was figured that Harvard could do no better than build its attack about Brickley's ability to kick field goals. Now, if Mahan can come through, the same policy doubtless will be maintained, although as yet Mahan is not the star of Brickley's magnitude, or anywhere near it.

The Harvard rush line tomorrow is expected to give a good account of itself against the Westerners, who are of about the same size and weight. The Crimson expects that its fundamental knowledge of the game will help tremendously against the Wolverines' green team, and acting Capt. Trumbull's men will be able to come through with stamina and good credit to themselves and to the Harvard system.

On the line tomorrow Withington will play in Pennock's place at right guard with Bigelow on the carpet as first substitute for guard as well as tackle and centre. Much is expected of Parson and Wallace, the new men in the line, while Trumbull appears to be in shape to play his best game at tackle, and in the back field Logan at quarter back and Mahan and Bradlee are appearing fit.

The Michigan team worked on their plays this morning at their hotel and in the afternoon drove to the Stadium, where they went out to the field dressed to play. The Harvard work was held in secret, but the Michigan coach was willing that the gates should be thrown open, and the result was that the college boys had a good chance to see the Wolverines run through their simple play. This, except to practice kicks and catching punts, was all that the Wolverines did today.

Prior to their practice Coach Yost and his players were the guests of the Harvard Athletic management at luncheon at the Harvard Union. Tonight Yost's team is in the country having a "quiet" on the plays and playing rules. For Michigan, tomorrow, Hughitt, the quarter back, and Splawn, the kicker, both will start the game, but the coach has small hopes that either will be able to last long.

Michigan and other western rooters, several thousand of them, poured into the city by the afternoon trains. The Wolverine alumni held a banquet tonight and Coach Yost was the guest of honor. The teams will probably line up as follows:

Harvard—J. Coolidge, 172 pounds, left end; Parson, 184, left tackle; Weston, 191, left guard; Wallace, 177, centre; Withington, 182, right guard; Trumbull, 185, right tackle; Hardwick, 168, right end; Logan, 150, quarter back; Mahan, 161, left half back; Francke, 186, right half back; Bradlee 176, full back. Harvard average, 175 9-11 pounds.

Michigan—Benton, 178, left end; Bigelow, 182, left tackle; McHale, 207, left guard; Raynsford 185, centre; Watson, 172, right guard; Cochran, 215, right tackle; Staats, 168, right end; Hughitt, 143, quarter back; Maulbetsch, 153, left half back; Lyons, 168, right half back; Splawn, 160, full back. Michigan average, 175 7-11 pounds.

Officials—William S. Langford, Trinity, referee; Lieut. H. H. Hackett, West Point, umpire; Nathan A. Tufts, Brown, linesman; Lieut. Prince, West Point, field judge.

TIGERS TO SAVE BALLIN.

Princeton Captain, Slightly Ill, Will Play Only Short While Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30.—Princeton will play part of the game against Williams tomorrow without the services of Capt. Ballin, the giant tackle. Ballin contracted a cold this week, and it has affected his work to such an extent that the coaches expect to let him stay in tomorrow's contest for only a short time. Nourse will probably take his place.

There are two others on the Princeton sick list. They are Bigler, the big sophomore tackle, and Eddie Trenkmann, the guard. Bigler is in the infirmary, where he is receiving treatment for an infected leg. Trenkmann's ankle was hurt last Saturday, and his recovery has not been as rapid as had been expected. He was on the field today, but did not get into football clothes.

Ames will start at quarterback against Williams, but Frank Glick will get in before the end of the contest. The coaches have not yet settled the quarterback problem, and both Ames and Glick will get a thorough trial before the Harvard game. Moore will start at left halfback, with Freddy Trenkmann at right half. Moore will give way to Charley Dickerman early in the first half, it is believed. This will be Dickerman's first game this season, and he is expected to show form that will earn him a place on the team. His line-breaking this week has been remarkably good, and in addition he is an exceptionally good drop-kicker.

This afternoon's work was unusually light, the practice being confined to signal drill. Glick ran the team at quarterback. The backs had a long practice at catching punts, with Law and Driggs doing the kicking. Law is not back in shape, and his punting has been below form this week, although he is kicking as consistently as ever. Tomorrow's line-up will be as follows: Lamberton, left end; Love, left tackle; Shenk, left guard; Gennert, centre; Hogg, right guard; Ballin, right tackle; Brown, right end; Ames, quarterback; Moore, right halfback; F. Trenkmann, left halfback; Driggs, fullback.

Williams Team Light and Fast.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 30.—When Williams plays Princeton in the Palmer Stadium tomorrow afternoon the Purple will be represented by a team thoroughly versed in the rudiments of the game, light but fast, and with an attack noteworthy for its open and varied style of play.

Practice started this Fall when the largest squad that has ever been seen on Weston Field, some sixty-odd men, reported for work. Material for a strong first team was available, but this year, as in previous seasons, the team has been hindered by a lack of good substitutes. For three periods while the first string men are in the game the eleven can be counted upon to make a strong showing, but when it is necessary to send in second string men, the result always becomes doubtful.

Since early in September the men have been constantly drilled in handling the ball, falling on it, receiving forward passes and tackling. To build up a lightning fast back field behind a fairly strong and alert line has been the aim of the coaches this year. In order to accomplish this, an unexpected switch in the line-up of the team was made last week, tried out against Trinity, and found successful. Tomkins, who for the past season and a half has been the regular centre, was moved to full back; Thrush switched from tackle to centre, and Brown, who has been on the hospital list for the past two weeks, returned to his regular position at tackle. Although the move lightens the line, this is offset by the added power acquired through Tomkins's plunging ability.

This year the Berkshire team has placed more emphasis than ever before on the double, triple, and forward passes. Every man on the squad is fully capable of catching the long spirals, and Tomkins, Bella, de Windt, Toolan, and Jones can all throw it with fair accuracy. In addition to this Williams has in de Windt, its diminutive quarter back, a drop kicker of the first order. Up till last Saturday he had sent the ball between the uprights more often than any other kicker on Eastern gridirons.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY.

Yale vs. Colgate, at New Haven.
Harvard vs. Michigan, at Cambridge.
Princeton vs. Williams, at Princeton.
Pennsylvania vs. Swarthmore, at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Holy Cross, at Ithaca.
Carlisle vs. Syracuse, at Buffalo.
Army vs. Villanova, at West Point.
Navy vs. North Carolina A. and M., at Annapolis.
Dartmouth vs. Amherst, at Hanover.
Bowdoin vs. Bates, at Brunswick.
Brown vs. Vermont, at Providence.
Bucknell vs. Muhlenberg, at Allentown.
Georgetown vs. West Virginia Wesleyan, at Washington.
Gettysburg vs. Maryland "Aggies," at Gettysburg.
Lehigh vs. Johns Hopkins, at South Bethlehem.
Stevens Institute vs. Delaware, at Hoboken.
Penn State vs. Lafayette, at Easton.
Union vs. Rensselaer Polytechnic, at Troy.
Massachusetts "Aggies" vs. Tufts, at Medford.
Middlebury vs. Springfield Y. M. C. A., at Middlebury.
Illinois vs. Minnesota, at Minneapolis.
Nebraska vs. Iowa State, at Lincoln.
Virginia vs. Vanderbilt, at Nashville.
Wisconsin vs. Chicago, at Madison.
Western Reserve vs. Oberlin, at Cleveland.
Maine vs. Colby, at Waterville.
Notre Dame vs. Haskell, at Notre Dame.
Wesleyan vs. Worcester Polytechnic, at Middletown.
Washington and Jefferson vs. West Virginia, at Washington.
Norwich vs. Rhode Island State, at Kingston.
Pittsburgh vs. Dickinson, at Pittsburgh.

SCHOOL GAMES.

Curtis vs. Commerce, at New Brighton.
New York Military Academy vs. Irving School, at Cornwall.

TO BREAK UP OPEN GAME.

West Point Aims to Make Villanova's Forward Passes Futile.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Head Coach Daly evidently expects Villanova to spring some puzzlers in the forward pass line tomorrow, for he spent considerable time today drilling the 'Varsity in breaking up the various forward pass formations worked by the scrubs. There was also a long goal-from-placement drill, during which Benedict featured prominently with several well-placed shots.

Hodgson and Coffin indulged in a punting drill, the linemen being sent down under the kicks. No tackling or blocking was permitted, however. Hodgson's toe work was praiseworthy despite the gale which swept the gridiron. The 'Vars.ty ran through a long signal drill without either McEwan or Oliphant in the line-up. Neither of these stars was on the field. A feature of the drill was the presence of Kelly, former Exeter captain, at end on the 'Varsity. Tully, who had the call for the job all week, was pitted against him on the scrubs in the defensive drill. Place, who has been working in the scrub back field, was shifted to the other wing position today, where he had his hands full opposite Merrillat.

Meacham returned to the squad today and will likely start tomorrow's game at guard. There was no real scrimmaging, although the 'Varsity and scrubs were sent together to put the final touches on several new plays. With McEwan and Oliphant out of it the Army's line-up for tomorrow's game will be Merrillat and Kelly, ends; Butler and Weyand, tackles; Meacham and Herrick, guards; Goodman, centre; Prichard, quarter back; Van Fleet and Hodson, half backs, and Benedict, full back.

CORNELL IN FINE FETTLE.

Ithacans Do Not Fear That Holy Cross Will Beat Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The Cornell football team is in fine condition for the game with Holy Cross tomorrow, it was announced this evening at the training quarters. The rest for many of the squad during the past week has proved beneficial and the men seemed to be in fine condition and spirits as they concluded the practice today. There was a short signal drill in the baseball cage and then Head Coach Sharpe gave the squad a blackboard talk.

Although Bailey, right tackle, and Munsick, left guard, have not been in the best of shape during the past few days, Coach Sharpe said that both men would start tomorrow, as would also Capt. Fearn. The regular 'Varsity back field will also enter the game, though it is probable that in the second half Coach Sharpe will give Collins a chance to run the 'Varsity.

Tomorrow's game will be the first played with Holy Cross in years. The Cornell coaches have no line on the visitors except their showing against the Army. There is no fear here, however, as to the outcome of the game.

Fordham's Last Hard Scrimmage.

The last hard scrimmage before the Gettysburg game on Election Day was held by Fordham yesterday, and it showed a radical change in the Maroon programme. The new Canadian game was tried out for the first time, and, judging from its remarkable success against the scrub team, the Dominion style of attack will more than counterbalance the battering-ram tactics of the heavy Gettysburg eleven. Uncorking one steady round of lateral and double passes the regulars, with Dunn and Regan doing the heaving, advanced through the second team for four touchdowns. Coach Wymard was assisted in instituting the new game by "Jack" Shea, a Fordham post graduate, who hails from Ottawa.

The line also had a thorough workout during the last half hour, and the only fault visible was that some of the forwards played a little too high. A few short gains by Dougherty and Kelleher, for the scrubs, soon showed the weak spots. After the "Varsity braced, however, the "subs" were unable to find an opening. N. Conklin was back in his old place at left guard, as Butler was absent.

Following practice the players received the numbers they will wear for the remainder of the season. Identification marks were limited to the first two teams. The Maroon players according to their numbers are: Kane, 1; Reardon, 2; N. Conklin, 3; Capt. Wymard, 4; J. Conklin, 5; May, 6; Mahaffy, 7; Moreoldi, 8; Dunn, 9; Regan, 10; Yule, 11; Rice, 12; Kearns, 13; Kelleher, 14; Mulcahy, 15; Dougherty, 16; Robbin, 17; Howan, 18; Cerridon, 19; Mendes, 20; Healy, 21; Butler, 22.

Lafayette Crippled by Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 30.—Lafayette had the last practice before the game with Penn State College on March Field this afternoon. The work was confined to signal practice. All the plays that will be used against State College were thoroughly rehearsed and the kickers all had practice in their particular kind of kicks. The Lafayette team is badly crippled with five of the most important members in bed with typhoid fever. Those who are left are going into the fight fully aware of the desperate of the situation but with a spirit that in itself will assure a fight to the finish. The trouble is that Lafayette will require a number of changes in the line-up. Hartman will start the game at right end. It will be the first time he has ever been in an original line-up. Capt. Dick Diamond will not be in the game as was expected early in the week. Kelly will resume his place in the line and Kennedy will go back to his place at half back. The team will line up as follows: Blackburn, left end; Kelly, left tackle; Thomas, left guard; Luhr, centre; Woodward, right guard; Maxfield, right tackle; Hartman, right end; Lersch, quarter back; Kennedy, left half back; Waldon, right half back; Furry, full back and acting captain.

Middleton to Rejoin Stevens Today.

Stevens Tech will line up against Delaware College this afternoon at Castle Point Field, and in anticipation of this game the coaches devoted yesterday afternoon to light practice to keep the men in good shape and to avoid the addition of injured to the long list now out of the game. Coaches Myers and Henry drilled the men thoroughly in kicking, tackling, and running back punts in addition to a snappy signal practice, which concluded the afternoon's work. One of the most pleasant features of today's game will be the unexpected return of Middleton, who has been out of the line-up on account of water on the knee. His presence will undoubtedly aid the line a great deal in their work. The probable line-up will be as follows: Howell and Holmkis, ends; Stretch and Middleton, tackles; Moeller and Olds, guards; Hill, centre; Anderson, quarter back; Reid and Welsh, half backs, and Harraloff, full back.

YALE TO PLAY GREEN RUSHLINE TODAY

Elis Expect to Dazzle Colgate with a Combination of Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—Yale is eager to avenge last year's defeat at the hands of Colgate and will present her veteran backfield tomorrow, but a rushline without experience. Coach Hinkey did not select the Yale eleven until this afternoon. He will send against the New York State team a line of forwards not one of whom has held his position three weeks. Every one of the five changes which Hinkey ordered on Monday will be continued in the Colgate game.

Left end was the last of the rushline places to be decided and "Red" Brann, a veteran of last season, has got the call. Brann began practicing ten days ago after three weeks' enforced vacation because of a sprained ankle. He has been tried out in the 'Varsity rushline occasionally and was sent into last Saturday's game for fifteen minutes. It has been predicted that he would win his old position in time for the final games of the season, and his work tomorrow is expected to prove a decisive test.

Schram, who has played left end recently, is suffering from a slightly strained back and will not report until the middle of next week. Fred Stillman, son of the New York banker, who has already given two sons to Yale athletics, he will make his début at the end. He has played part of several games at tackle. Stillman is a 'Varsity oarsman. Whitteley, who was freshman end last year, and has been used at tackle the past week, will be found at right tackle, as "Chub" Sheldon, who has been suffering from a cold all week, is not yet ready for football. In the absence of Captain Talbot, Paul Betts will start at left tackle.

Yale expects to dazzle the New Yorkers with a brilliant combination of passes, but the green Ell rush line is not expected to prove strong enough to withstand the Colgate attacks and a shutout is hardly expected by the home team. The powerful rushes of Swartout and the goal kick.ng of Brooks are dreaded by Yale as the most effective features of the Colgate game.

The Yale team will take the gridiron in the best physical condition in weeks. Its partially crippled form against Washington and Jefferson last Saturday disclosed its weakness early in the game and allowed the visitors victory. Yale expects to reverse last year's 16 to 6 score.

Today's Yale practice included only signal and punting drill for the regulars.

Officials for the Yale-Colgate and the Yale-Brown games were tonight announced as follows:

Yale-Colgate—Referee, F. H. Evans, Williams College; umpire, Dr. Carl Williams, University of Pennsylvania; field judge, F. R. Gillinder, University of Pennsylvania; headlinesman, Frank S. Bergin, Princeton.

Yale-Brown—Referee, Michael J. Thompson, Georgetown; umpire, Carl Marshall, Harvard; linesman, Fred Crolius, Dartmouth, field judge, Frank Bergin, Princeton.

Periods of fifteen and twelve minutes will probably be played tomorrow.

Yale's lineup for tomorrow follows: Left end, Brann; left tackle, Betts; left guard, Conroy; center, White; right guard, Waldan; right tackle, Whitelesey; right end, Stillman, quarterback, Scovil; left half back, Ainsworth; right half back, Knowles; full back, Legore.

Hard Work on Ohio Field.

The New York University football squad spent an afternoon of rigorous practice yesterday on Ohio Field under the supervision of Coaches "Tom" Reilly and "Rudie" Gorach, who are putting forth their best efforts to whip a Violet eleven into shape which will cope successfully with the Trinity contingent next Tuesday. In forward passing and other work the 'Varsity team showed marked improvement, and much attention was devoted to the ends and back-field men in these workouts. The coaches gave the men considerable practice in running back punts from kick-off formations, using the scrub back field to catch and run back the ball, while the regular Violet back field assumed the defensive. Following this work, the squad separated into regular 'Varsity and scrub teams which lined up against each other and kicked off in a long game. The scrub eleven appeared impotent before the fast working 'Varsity backs, who quickly rushed the ball toward its goal. Capt. Huntley made several long returns for big gains, while bucks and end runs, and entirely evaded the scrub secondary defense. Both Cusack and Wiener proved themselves to be towers of strength in opening holes in the second team's line. The regular line-up was practically complete in yesterday's practice and included Bernstein and Huntley in the back field while all of the regular line were in their regular positions. Owing to the return of McKenzie, the Violet's outlook for ends is more promising than has been the case for some time. Somers has been shifted back to guard, his regular position as a result of McKenzie's return to the game, and the line has thereby been made more powerful. Waters, a freshman, and formerly of the High School of Commerce, has come out for practice, and is showing up in good form.

Changes in Navy Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 30.—The Navy coaches have made several changes in the team that plays North Carolina A. & M. College tomorrow afternoon. Graff, who for three seasons has been a change end, has been placed at right guard, while Schlesselman has displaced Deroda at right tackle. Failing has won back his place at right half, making the back field a very heavy one, while Kennedy, left tackle, and Perry, centre, two of the strongest men on the line, have recovered sufficiently to start the game tomorrow. Altogether, the team should be 25 per cent. stronger than the one which defeated Western Reserve last Saturday, 48 to 9. The North Carolina "Aggies" are a rather unknown quantity here, but it is reported that they are stronger than usual and are expected to give the midshipmen a hard game.

Belmont Sells More Horses.

Following the recent sale of Fitzway, August Belmont has sold his racers, Thornhill, Crossbun, and Fenrock, all of which have been racing at Laurel, Md. Thornhill has been purchased by D. J. Leary, and he ran and won in his colors on the day of his purchase, Thursday. Horsemen about town have it that Leary more than "won him out" in this first race, the value of which was only $400, but Mr. Leary backed Thornhill well all over the country, so as to win out the price paid for him, said to have been $5,000. Crossbun and Fenrock were purchased by R. D. Stelle for about $6,200. The Belmont string has been reduced by five since Mr. Hildreth, their trainer, took them to the Maryland track, and he may dispose of the rest of the lot, with the exception of Stromboli, before returning to Winter quarters at Sheepshead Bay, where the yearlings will be taken up and trained next week.

Mr. Belmont recently visited the Nursery stud at Lexington, and decided to sell most of his brood mares in order to make room for the foreign-bred matrons now at his breeding establishment in Chantilly, France. It is his intention to bring over all the animals there that have escaped the commandeering of the French military authorities. Thus far efforts to get them out of France have not been successful, as it is hard to get cars in which to ship them to the coast, and hardes still to find steamship facilities to get them out of that country at the present time, as the stables are not far removed from the zone of military activities. His agents, however, expect to be able to get them out by riding and leading them to the coast.

Individual Cross-Country Entries.

The feature of the Metropolitan Association junior cross-country championship, which will be held over the new Van Cortlandt Park course on Nov. 14, will be the competition for the individual championship, in which any registered athlete of a club holding membership in the Metropolitan Association is eligible to enter for the individual honor. He is not required to run on a team. If a club has not a full team it can enter men for the individual prizes, which will be solid gold die medal to the winner, silver medal to second, and bronze medal to third men to finish. Entry blanks can be had from A. G. Tuls, 9 Warren Street, New York City.

DE ORO AGAIN CHAMPION.

Defeats Moore in Final Contest for Three-Cushion Title.

Alfredo De Oro last night at Doyle's Academy defeated George W. Moore, challenger for the three-cushion billiard championship, 50 to 35, and thus won the match which gives him permanent possession of the Lambert Trophy, valued at $1,100. Last night's play brought the total score up to 150 for De Oro and 92 for Moore. The latter partially abandoned his policy of playing safe in last night's match, and his play was much better than in the previous blocks.

During the first seventeen innings the opening up of Moore's play was the more noticeable, and both did brilliant work. For a while Moore held the lead, but the champion soon evened the score and went ahead.

In the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth innings De Oro showed a flash of superb play. He ran three each in the first two of these innings, and clicked off six in the twentieth. This run of fine play gave him a commanding lead, which Moore was never able to reduce.

De Oro executed a wonderful shot in the fifty-sixth inning, when he took five cushions with his cue ball before he hit either of the object balls, and then completed the carrom. The balls were lined up near the middle of the table, about a foot apart. De Oro shot between them to the side cushion, and the cue ball went all the way around the table, taking one cushion twice, before making the carrom.

After securing a big lead, De Oro began to shoot carelessly, and made no attempt to secure a high average. From the thirty-ninth to the forty-ninth inning he made ten misses in succession.

De Oro's run of 6 was his best run in the match, except for his record-breaking run of 13 points Wednesday night. Moore also made a run of 6 last night, bettering his previous best high run of 5. He also made a run of 4. His score of 33 was his best in any of the blocks of play.

It was learned after the match that John Daley, the Chicago three-cushion player, had challenged De Oro for a match for $1,000 a side. Daley is a former champion. He won the championship from De Oro two years ago. Daley has been playing lately in San Francisco. He says he is willing to wager any amount of money that he can beat the champion. This match will be played at Doyle's some time with n the next thirty days. Daley wants about twenty days of practice before the match. The score:

Alfredo De Oro—1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 3 3 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 1. Total, 50. High runs—6, 4, 3. Average, 50-65.

George W. Moore—1 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 6 0 0 2 0. Total, 35. High runs—6, 4, 3. Average—35-64.

Inman's Turn to Win.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 30.—In the third stage of the Toronto series for the international mixed billiard championship Melbourne Inman, the English champion, again demonstrated his superiority today at the English game over Willie Hoppe. In the afternoon he scored the necessary 625 while Hoppe was collecting 526, and in the evening made 626 against Hoppe's 351. The latter's run of 119 was his best of the series at the English game. Inman, opening up the afternoon game, continued his unfinished break of 171 of the red from Wednesday's game, making a total of 60, or an aggregate score for the two days of 231. The standing in the present series is: Inman, 2,746; Hoppe, 1,950.

LEVINSKY BEATS FRITTS.

The Battler Easily Wins Decision in a Ten-Round Bout.

Battling Levinsky took no chances in his ten-round bout with Fred ("Sailor") Fritts last night at the Empire Athletic Club. Throughout the contest the Philadelphian appeared to entertain a wholesome respect for his oppenent, who had the advantage of eleven pounds in weight. Levinsky carried the fight to his opponent in the majority of the rounds, but Fritts laid back, waiting for the one punch that might terminate the proceedings. Levinsky earned the decision by a good margin, and would probably have made it more impressive but for the fact that he is scheduled to box another ten-round bout tonight, and was apparently content to hold a safe lead.

The early rounds were marked by a knockdown, which came very near ending the bout. It was in the third round, when Levinsky, finding an opening, shot his right out with full force. It landed squarely on Fritts's chin, and he went down for a nine second count. He arose dazed, and then clinched until the gong. The rest put him in good shape again, and, although he was very tired at the end, he was in no serious danger.

Levinsky showed superiority as a boxer and landed repeatedly with both hands, a left hook being particularly effective. In the exchanges Levinsky invariably came out on top. Fritts devoted much of his attention to the body, and landed a number of hard right smashes on the Battler's stomach and ribs. His swings for the jaw either went wide or Levinsky timed them so as to get well inside of them. Levinsky was handicapped by his opponent's style of boxing.

The best contest of the night was the semi-final bout in which the referee stopped the milling after Harry Gattle, the promising Port Chester welterweight, had administered a severe drubbing to Joe Fox of Brooklyn.

Another Cross in the Ring.

Marty Cross, fourth of the fighting east side family to enter the professional boxing ring, started on his career with a four-round knockout victory over Paddy Davis at the New Polo Athletic Association last night. The brother of Leach, Phil, and Dave Cross proved himself a very capable boxer. Although lacking in experience, he possesses a terrific right-hand punch, like his brother Leach. Cross was outweighed by twelve pounds, but his opponent was not of a calibre to test fully the ability of the east side boxer. The bout was scheduled for four rounds only, one of the preliminaries, and might have gone the limit had not Davis's mentor jumped into the ring after his charge slipped to the canvas. Cross weighed in at 139 pounds, while his opponent scaled 151. Davis was willing, but he knew little about boxing and made an easy trial horse for young Cross.

Jack Dorsey of Yorkville went down for the full count in the second round of the scheduled ten-round final contest with Young Guarinne of the east side. The latter was more than a match for his antagonist, and had him at his mercy from the first bell.

Squash Tennis Tourney.

The Fall squash tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association opens today on the courts of the Heights Casino, Brooklyn. Nineteen entries have been received, and the list includes nearly all the best players in the metropolitan district. Heights Casino leads the list with six representatives, Harvard Club and Columbia University Club follow with five and four, respectively. The other contestants are from Princeton and Squash Clubs. The only notable absentee on the list is Dr. Alfred Stillman of the Harvard Club. The draw follows:

Preliminary Round—A. J. Cordier (Casino) vs. F. Wilder Bellamy, (Casino;) F. S. Keeler (Columbia) vs. J. Taylor, (Princeton.)

First Round—C. M. Bull, Jr., (Casino) vs. E. S. Whelan, (Harvard;) George Whitney (Harvard) vs. H. D. Bulkley, (Columbia;) J. V. Onativia, Jr., (Harvard) vs. R. E. T. Riggs, (Casino;) R. E. Wigham (Columbia) vs. C. Goerd, (Casino;) J. C. Low (Casino) vs. E. W. Putnam, (Columbia;) W. H. Vandergoel (Squash Club) vs. Hamilton Hadden, (Harvard;) D. R. Noyes (Squash Club) vs. E. D. P. Irving, (Harvard.)

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FAVORITES LOSE IN ATLANTIC CITY GOLF

Shackleford, White, Topping, and Legg Among the Vanquished Stars.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 30.—The defeat of favorites was the feature of the first day of match play in the annual Fall golf tournament of the Country Club of Atlantic City today when all of them, with the single exception of Maurice E. Risley, the local star, were eliminated. Among the beaten players in the principal division were Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, Gardiner W. White of Flushing, W. E. Shackleford of the home club, and Harry G. Legg of Minneapolis, former trans-Mississippi champion.

The most interesting incident of the day, however, occurred in the course of the early round, in which Legg was carried to the twenty-third green before Shackleford was defeated. It was one of the longest matches ever played in this section of the country. Legg was three up at the fifth hole, and it looked like an easy win for the Westerner, but his opponent braced well and was only one down at the turn. He squared the match at the tenth green. Thereafter the contest was close. Shackleford took a six on the fifth extra hole, when he got in trouble and Legg won out.

Later in the day the Westerner showed the strain of the long early match and lost to Morris P. Jones of Frankford, who never has done much in tournament golf, although he recently defeated Clement B. Webster for the Frankford Club championship.

The star was Maurice E. Risley, who has become known as a chief cup winner as well as the runner-up in the New Jersey championship. Risley first disposed of Topping by the comfortable margin of 5 and 3, then eliminated McLeod Thomson, 3 and 2. Risley was not especially good on the long game, but his approaching and putting were deadly. The summary:

First Sixteen, First Round.—Thomas H. Endicott, Atlantic City, beat A. W. Brand, St. Andrews, 1 up; E. A. Johnston, Baltimore, beat Frank Dennis, Jr., Glen View, 2 and 1; Dr. E. H. McCall, Atlantic City, beat Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 1 up; Dr. Theodore Sensaman, Atlantic City, beat Spencer D. Wright, Aronimink, 3 and 2; Harry G. Legg, Minnikahda, beat W. Ernest Shackleford, Atlantic City, 1 up (23 holes); M. P. Jones, Frankford, beat J. N. Reiber, Atlantic City, 4 and 3; McLeod Thomson, Atlantic City, beat John Y. Crawford, Atlantic City, 6 and 5; Maurice E. Risley, Atlantic City, beat Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, 5 and 3.

Second Round.—Endicott beat Johnston, 3 and 2; McCall beat Sensaman, 3 and 2; Jones beat Legg, 2 and 1; Risley beat Thomson, 3 and 2.

Second Sixteen. First Round.—Dr. A. W. Westney, Atlantic City, beat A. M. Ehret, Yeala, 5 and 4; Garfield Scott, Philadelphia Country, beat Frank S. Bicking, Aronimink, 4 and 3; Harold McSweeney, Atlantic City, beat Mack, Atlantic City, 1 up, (19 holes;) A. F. Smith, Berkshire, beat P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 1 up, (20 holes;) Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills, beat W. B. Topping, Merion, 4 and 3; Paul Winger, Frankford, beat Fred Leffer, Ridgeway, defaulted; H. Wellington Wood, Old York Road, beat H. W. Hemphill, Atlantic City, 3 and 2; Herman Wendell, St. Davids, beat C. B. Keen, Aronimink, 1 up.

Second Round.—Scott beat Westney, 5 and 4; McSweeney beat Smith, 4 and 2; Beach, a bye; Wendel beat Wood, 3 and 2.

Third Sixteen, First Round.—R. C. Maxwell, Trenton, beat Charles M. Howar, Moorestown, 7 and 5; T. A. Burrows, Philadelphia Country, beat P. S. P. Randolph, Lakewood, 2 and 1; H. B. Newton, Frankford, beat F. M. McAdams, Atlantic City, 2 and 1; T. B. Wootten, Atlantic City, beat E. A. Lord, Atlantic City, 3 and 1; Wade B. Wright, Atlantic City, beat John Newlin, Sea View, 1 up, (19 holes;) Thomas Halton, Whitemarsh, beat Daniel Dorrell, Sea View, by default; Charles A. Scofford, Garden City, beat George F. Brown, Huntingdon Valley, 1 up, (20 holes;) Dr. F. W. Taylor, Philadelphia Country Club, beat G. F. Buck Bellfield, 6 and 5; Newell beat Burrows, 7 and 5; Newton beat Wootten, 5 and 4.

Women Golfers Bar Girls Under 16.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Girls are barred from competing in tournaments conducted under the auspices of the Women's Western Golf Association unless they have attained the age of sixteen years, it was ruled at the annual meeting of the association yesterday. Heretofore the minimum age has been fourteen years. It was decided to extend the territory of the association, and the boundary line now includes all Northern Minnesota, all States west and south of Maryland, and all territory west of a line drawn south through Buffalo, N. Y., to the southern line of Pennsylvania. Mrs. F. P. Gardner of Monmouth, Ill., was elected President of the association.

Garden City-Nassau Golf Match.

There will be a team golf match at Garden City today between the Garden City Golf Club and the Nassau Country Club, probably from fifty to sixty men a side. There will be an entrance fee of $1, which will be donated to the Belgian relief fund. The event will be at eighteen holes, four-ball matches, on the Garden City system, two points for the best ball and one point for the next best ball.

St. Nicholas Rink Opens.

Three thousand persons inaugurated the twenty-first season of indoor ice skating last night at St. Nicholas Rink. The skaters were there by invitation of the management, and from the appearance of the mass of humanity on the ice it looked as if every one who had a pair of skates in New York was at the opening.

A number of improvements have been made at the rink, and according to experts the ice gives promise of being better than ever before. It was as smooth as glass and did not cut up, as is usual. Much interest was manifested in Miss Fannie Davidson's whirlwind skating, and she will remain in attendance throughout the Winter as instructress in the new dance figures and Continental fancy skating.

Mlle. Davis, adorned in what are known as Russian skating furs, performed some wonderful feats upon the ice. She was accompanied by Victor Baron, Instructor to the Duke of Connaught's children in Ottawa. John Davidson, who has recently returned from St. Moritz; William Burkhalder, former amateur champion; Robert Irwin, John Davidson, a skater of international fame, and several others went through fantastic and entertaining evolutions to the accompaniment of the band.

Miss Hallie Twomby, aged 9 years, danced the Maxixe and a number of tango steps in a pleasing manner, while the spectators gave her round after round of applause.

Princeton Beats Cornell at Soccer.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Princeton won the opening soccer football game in the local field this afternoon, by the score of 2 to 1.

The game was played on a heavy field in a downpour of rain. Both teams scored in the first half and toward the end of the second Fowler got the winning tally for the Tigers. The Princeton offense was superior to Cornell's, but fast work was impossible on account of the muddy field. The line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Princeton.
Crisfields	Goal	Jackson
Thomas	Right full back	Gates
Townsend	Left full back	Moore
Gordon	Centre half back	Fabel
Lynch	Right half back	Hoskins
Kirk	Left half back	Harris
Ludlow	Right outside	Fowler
Ever	Right inside	Boyle
Macke	Centre	Stewart
Nicolai	Left inside	Miller
Russell	Left outside	Rose

Goals—Ludlow, Fowler, and Harris.

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TEN-MILE RECORD MAY GO.

Kolehmainen Will Try to Beat Shrubb's Figures Today.

After more than a month of careful preparation, Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish long-distance runner, is ready and will endeavor to establish a new world's record in the ten-mile Amateur Athletic Union championship run at South Field, Columbia University, this afternoon. Kolehmainen surprised the athletic world last year when he made twenty-seven new marks in winning the championship, but everybody looks to him to surpass Al Shrubb's world's record figures this afternoon.

In beating Harry Smith by five-eighths of a mile in ten miles last Fall, the little Finlander ran the distance in 50:31 3-5, almost 2 minutes ahead of the American record of 52:34 4-5 made by George Bonhag, and only 11 3-5 seconds behind the world's best figures. This year it is estimated that the Finn is running fully half a second faster than last year. He has had a long rest, not having been in competition here since his return from Finland nearly two months ago. He should get plenty of opposition from Willie Kyronen, unattached, and Nick Gianacopulos, the Greek distancer, who is now running in the best form of his American career. Few believe either Kyronen or Gianacopulos has a chance with Kolehmainen, but for the first five miles they should carry him along at a pace that will bring him far ahead of Shrubb's figures, so that if he does slow up in the last half of the race, he should still be ahead of the mark at the finish because of his early advantage.

Friends of Dick Remer, the Irish-American A. C. walker, believe he will spring a startling surprise in the seven-mile walking championship. Remer finished second to Harry Kaiser of the New York A. C. in the title event last November, but has shown much improvement recently over his form in that race. Kaiser is not expected to cut much figure. Experts predict the contest will be between Remer and Eddie Renz of the Mohawk A. C., the American three-mile champion. Renz rules the favorite, but Remer has many supporters. Another new record may materialize in this contest.

Ten thousand persons have been invited to attend the championship, and any one can view the races free of charge.

INJURED AUTOIST DIES.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES, Eight o'Clock Sharp. PASTOR RUSSELL'S Topic: REGENERATION. "YE MUST BE BORN AGAIN." NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, W. 63d, Nr. B'way, (Subway Colum. Circle.)

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 17 Hicks St. 3 P. M. Service. Pastor Cook's Topic: "LIBERTY THROUGH SLAVERY." SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. Union Services. 125 West 57th Street. Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D. Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45; Bible classes, 9:40 A. M. Friday, prayer meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 923 St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—" Real Communion with Christ." 8—Lantern Lecture, "What I Saw in Burma."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 83d St., between 8th and 9th Ave., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D. Owing to the great interest aroused by Dr. Haldeman's sermons on the war in relation to the fulfillment of prophecy, he will begin Sunday EVENING a series of sermons on the "Predicted Course and End of this Age; the present condition and events in the Church and World dynamically demonstrating that the Bible is the infallible Word of God."

Dr. Haldeman will also begin on Sunday MORNING a series or sermons on the "Second Coming of Christ, as emphasized by present conditions, in relation to the Church, the Jew, Jerusalem, Satan, Recreation of this earth, and the final revelation of the Mystery of Godhead."

11 A. M.—"THE SECOND COMING OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST IS THE SUPREME HOPE OF THE CHURCH. HE IS COMING TO DELIVER, THE CHRISTIAN DEAD FROM THEIR GRAVES, GIVE IMMORTALITY TO THE BELIEVER, RECOGNITION OF OUR DEAD IN HEAVEN, AND ESTABLISH HIS CHURCH INTO RULERSHIP OVER THE WORLD."

8 P. M.—" HAS THE GOSPEL FAILED; OR, DID GOD INTEND IT TO CONVERT ONLY THE ELECT? IS THE NUMBER OF GOD'S ELECT ACCOMPLISHED? DO PRESENT CONDITIONS INDICATE THAT GOD IS ABOUT TO WITHDRAW THE CHURCH AND THE GOSPEL FROM THE WORLD?"

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St.—Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. 11—"The Old Chart and the New Voyage." 8—" Youth's Golden Inheritance."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—The Rev. James M. Bruce will preach. 11—" In Memoriam, Edward Judson." 8—" No Mean City."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. 11 A. M.—" A COMMUNION MEDITATION." 8 P. M.—" WHAT MEN LIVE BY." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. B. S. Dunn, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. NEAR 127TH ST. Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 11 A. M.—Rev. Ernest R. Eaton. 8 P. M.—MUSICAL SERVICE. Sir Myles Foster's Cantata, " Seed Time and Harvest." Soloists: Dorothy Howell, Soprano; Helen Waldo, Contralto; Chas. W. Troxell, Tenor; Wm. Simmons, Baritone; Alfred Y. Cornell, Choirmaster.

WASHINGTON H'G'TS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Harold Pattison, Minister. 11 A. M.—" The Beatitudes." 8 P. M.—" When the Soul Speaks."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. at 178th St. Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 58th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. THE REV. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Holy Communion 10:15 A. M. Service, 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach, Subject: "HOW SHALL WE VANQUISH WAR?" A consideration of the new system which would supplant the Mosaic Law and the Golden Rule.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 P. M., "What the War Is Teaching." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn. Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., } Ministers. Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton, } Public Worship 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Boynton will preach both morning and evening. Morning subject, " Warmed Himself." Evening subject, " A Christian Monopoly." Everybody welcome.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11. People's Forum, 8—Speaker, Mr. George McAneny.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Public worship 11 A. M. Sermon, Rev. ALVIN L. WILLS, of Lexington, Ky. Subject: " The Nature of the Gospel." Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Chinese School, 4 P. M.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park W. & 64th St. 11 A. M.—DR. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: " WHY RELIGION FAILED TO PREVENT WAR."

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11. ADDRESS, DR. EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS. READING: NICHOLAS VACHEL LINDSAY. ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., sermon by Dr. LINDLOW. " The Synagogue in New York." All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St. Rev. W. M. Horn, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH preaches at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 75d St.—Dr. Remensnyder, pastor. Service, 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVE. M. E. CHURCH, Cor. 60th Street. Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, M. A., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Public invited.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., west of Columbus Av.—FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES' METHODIST, Madison Av. and 126th St. 11 A. M., Dr. E. S. Tipple. 8 P. M., Rev. M. L. Robinson.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., Broadway. J. LEWIS HARTSOCH, Minister, 11 A. M.—Communion. 8 P. M.—" America and the Present War."

New Thought.

DIVINE SCIENCE, CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, LAUREL ROOM, HOTEL ASTOR, SUNDAY, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: "Faith." Afternoon service, 3:30. Masonic Temple, Brooklyn.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St., MISS HARRIET HALE RIX. Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 3 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

NEW THOUGHT FRATERNITY, (Inc.,) and School. Lectures Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 P. M., Wednesdays 8 P. M. Marie Alice Clark, Speaker. 122 W. 90th Street. Come.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 68th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, AEOLIAN HALL. F. W. Sears, Speaker, resumes services Nov. 22. Subject: "Tested by Fire."

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches at both services, WEST END PRESBY. CHURCH, Amsterdam, cor. 105th. 11 A. M., "The Scarlet-clad Woman on the Beast and the Sun-clad Woman on the Moon"; 8 P. M., "Why the Good God Permits Innocent Belgians to Suffer."

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon subject: " The CALLING OF THE SOLDIERS."

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Ave. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Synodical Home Missions. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St., near Broadway. Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 72d St. and Madison Av. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. FREDERICK LENT NOBLE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR. Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, PH. D., Assistant Minister. 11 A. M.—The pastor will preach. 4 P. M.—Communion service. 8 P. M.—Choral service and sermon by Dr. Montgomery

MORNINGSIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Morningside Drive and 123d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St. Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister. Morning Worship, 11; Evening, 8.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 73D STREET. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. GEORGE F. PENTECOST, D. D.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: } WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL. } FRANK MITCHELL STRAWN. Dr. Merrill will preach at eleven and at four o'clock. Communion at the close of the morning service. Bible School and Classes, 9:40 and 4 o'clock. Midweek service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. WILLIAM RUSSELL BENNETT of Morristown, N. J. The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, at 11 A. M. Mr. A. E. Harte, Secretary Y. M. C. A., at 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, } Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor. 4 P. M.—Recital by Dr. C. S. Rinch. 8 P. M.—Organ Recital. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

AT ST. ANDREW'S, Corner 5th Av. and 127th St., Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR, will preach 11 A. M., "THE UNSEEN WORLD," 8 P. M. full choir renders Maunder's " Song of Thanksgiving."

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.—Services, 8, 10:15, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St. The Rev. EDWIN J. VAN ETTEN, Rector. Services 8 and 11. (Rector:) 4:30 and 8. Rector. Children's Service, 9:45 A. M. (Rector.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D.D., Rector.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession, and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers at 4.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89th St., near Madison Av., Rev. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.—Forty-first anniversary. Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rector preaches at 11, Bishop Courtney at 8.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 8 A.M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning service, sermon, (Rector.) 8—Evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Avenue. ALL SAINTS' DAY. Holy Communion. 8 A. M. The RECTOR, PREACHER. 12 M. Holy Communion. 3 P. M. Children's service. 4 P. M. Italian service. 8 P. M. REV. S. N. KENT, PREACHER.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 9:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. 11—Litany, Holy Communion, Sermon by Rector. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer, Address by Rector.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector—Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, Preacher, the Rev. WILLIAM RUSSELL BENNETT of Morristown, N. J. The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. 8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., will preach. 4:00 P. M.—Evening Prayer, Preacher, the Rev. Sydney N. Ussher. Special music.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue. Services at 8, 11, and 8. ALL SEATS FREE.

SAINT IGNATIUS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St. Rev. Maxwell Ganter, Rector. Sunday, Masses at 7, 8, and 11; Vespers at 4. Daily Mass at 7; Fridays and holy days at 7 and 10. ALL SOULS' at 6, 7, and 10. (High.)

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Holy Communion, 8. Sunday School, 9:45. Holy Communion Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11. Evening Prayer Sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN,) 4.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Services 8, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector. Services 8 and 11 A. M. "The Holy City" at 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.) —Evensong and Address, (Rector.) 8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. 10th St., Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M.—(Rector.) 4 P. M.—Gaul's " The Holy City." 8 P. M.—Symposium on the Ethical Aims of the Political Parties. Mr. Lloyd Paul Stryker, Republican; Mr. William Harman Brown, Democrat; Mr. William M. Chadbourne, Progressive; Mr. Meyer London, Socialist.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. Communions: 7, 8, 9, 10:30. SERMON (Dean Robbins) and CRUCIFIX-HANEY Mass. EVENSONG 4 o'clock, Solemn Recessional.

Protestant Episcopal.

TRINITY CHURCH. Sunday Services: ALL SAINTS' DAY. Holy Communion. 7 A. M., Holy Communion. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 9 A. M., Holy Communion. 10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. 4 Prct., to 7 Insp. Dist. To take effect 4 P. M., Oct. 31: P. C. Manning, 28, to 71; E. J. O'Connor, Com'r's office to 25; G. B. McFenton, 156, to 155; F. J. McGuire, 25, to Com'r's office. To take effect 8 A. M., Nov 5: Mtd. Patrol. From 42 to 65 Prct.: Richard Holt, W. A. Lewis, J. T. Miles, Alexis Kleinmeier, A. W. McKean, and J. W. Washburn. To 69, from 42 Prct.: W. J. Garvey, Wm. Holmes, W. P. McAndrews, Jas. O'Connor, T. J. Kear, and Henry Murphy. To 274, from 42 Prct.: J. F. Myers, W. G. Sullivan, O. H. Crosby, T. A. Lynch, H. H. Close, Chas. Klenart, J. T. Malone. To 276, from 42 Prct.: Martin McGrath and Michael Minogue. Patrol.: J. J. McKenna, 36, to 31; J. J. Burggraf, 4, to 33; Bertram Maskiell, 29, to 38; L. L. Gorman, 38, to 40; E. S. Marshall, 1, to 81; H. J. Whitelaw, 10, to 158; J. J. Murphy, 63, to 279; A. J. Brown, 163, to Bridge Prect. A. From Prects. indicated to 1 Prct.: E. A. Manley, 3; Andrew Frohlin, 39; H. J. Thorman, 25; R. J. Fitzgerald, 40. To 2 Prct.: G. J. Deppert, 6; J. D. Kiley, 6; D. A. Fitzgerald, 14; J. P. Dilg, 81; E. E. R. Tipt, 82; J. C. Reid, 99; A. J. Reydel, 10; W. J. McKeever, 26; J. J. Wimmer, 32; Ernest Noble, 35; T. J. Brady, 149. To 4th Prct.: W. H. O'Loughlin, 10; J. A. Berg, 13; E. J. McGuire, 18; A. G. Gillis, 26; J. J. Gay, 29; J. F. Smith, 32; B. E. Clark, 65; Michael Raftery, 65; J. A. McKenna, 81. To 5th Prct.: J. J. Paton, 14; John Mallon, 25; Forest Egbert, 26; R. E. McCarthy, 32; J. J. Canavotto, 45. To 6th Prct.: J. J. Scanlan, 14; H. A. O'Neill, 31; T. J. Hunt, 40; John Weisch, 40. To 7th Prct.: Gaetano Greco, 13; J. H. Miller, 13; A. J. Gillman, 14; F. A. Monahan, 31. To 10th Prct.: R. J. Fleming, 14; J. M. Walsh, 14; J. J. Malcolmson, 21; F. G. Whelpley, 31; G. E. Kane, 36; P. H. Powers, 36; J. T. A. Reilly, 58; D. A. Yates, 42. To 11th Prct.: P. McGuire, 13; E. M. Zwerling, 35; Hugh McCann, 42; J. F. J. Healey, 42; H. J. G. Kohler, 42; M. J. Gleason, 42; G. N. Faust, 148. To 16th Prct.: P. J. Kelleher, 13; Dominick Pampla, 18; J. J. McKeever, 14; Edward Riebe, 42; J. P. McGannon, 61; W. J. Moore, 61. To 17th Prct.: Stanley Jiroudek, 81; W. F. Dierker, 90. To 21st Prct.: Thomas Sheahan, 12; A. J. A. Robinson, 13; J. F. Murtha, 18; W. J. Burns, 56; C. E. Conahan, 86; W. F. O'Connor, 87; Patrick Walsh, 61; J. A. Fackner, 61; P. C. Hearns, 61. To 22d Prct.: Henry Wegman, 10; T. F. Ryan, 33; F. A. Wilson, 28; D. H. Eberle, 35; Henry Frelloehr, 36; G. W. Crist, 40; Joseph Cattaneo, 43. To 25th Prct.: Milton Greenbaum, 62; W. J. Armstrong, 65; W. B. O'Keefe, 65. To 26th Prct.: J. G. Davis, 65; J. A. Green, 65; W. T. Menke, 66; Thomas Quinn, 65; George Volmar, 65; C. G. Worrell, 65; James Moloney, 68. To 28th Prct.: J. J. Moonan, 10; Patrick Sullivan, 15; J. F. Holland, 18; John Rogers, 35. To 29th Prct.: J. P. Judge, 35; F. J. Sherry, 36; J. P. Toomey, 36; W. J. Huben, 40; F. J. Sullivan, 40; F. C. Wendell, 40; P. A. Kirwin, 42; Timothy O'Sullivan, 42; A. C. Legge, 43; Daniel Brennan, 40; Ed. J. Grippen, 40; F. J. Malcolmson, 40; J. Z. Trepal, 40; W. M. Doolin, 42; D. J. O'Neil, 42. To 29th Prct.: Walter Carroll, 21; T. E. C. Gorman, 36; B. J. Tighe, 38; Daniel Galvin, 40. To 32d Prct.: Jeremiah Sullivan, 15; A. J. Parkinson, 81; David Mackrell, 61. To 38th Prct.: E. J. Leahy, 10; J. J. Sisly, 20. To 67th Prct.: J. E. Cunningham, 36; M. M. McGuinness, 36; C. B. McKenna, 43; Harry Hansen, 62; E. D. Potter, 36; W. C. Johnson, 61. To 72d Prct.: G. W. Van Etten, 65; J. P. A. Rafter, 153. To 30th Prct.: Wm. O'Brien, 10; W. F. Kuntz, 22; W. M. Hood, 23; W. E. Quirk, 23; W. J. Coyle, 25; J. Valentine, 29; Thos. Logan, 36; Giovanni Scotti, 42; Wm. Hilgeman, 62; Mortimer Buckley, 65; Ferdinand Martins, 40; Samuel Weissman, 61; Isidor Piser, 62; Harold Noar, 65. To 32d Prct.: P. J. Wall, 18; P. B. Korber, 18; T. P. Gibney, 38. To 43d Prct.: H. J. Rice, 12; John Ryan, 13; J. J. Foley, 22; C. J. Leahy, 28; Theodore Armitz, 81; John Klasser, 35; T. W. McGowan, 36; J. Malone, 36; J. J. O'Leary, 39; Emery Jones, 40; J. J. Lynch, 151; E. A. Reilly, 86; W. J. Byrne, 86; J. P. Donnellan, 36; J. R. Kelleher, 36; F. L. Donnelly, 38; J. McGoey, 68. To 61st Prct.: T. F. Mulcahy, 4; John Pryor, 21; J. P. Woods, 32; W. H. Bode, 35; William Baumker, 36; J. J. Levy, 39; J. J. McKenna, 85; R. W. Harper, 35; Charles Yost, 36. To 62d Prct.: W. P. S. Kelly, 31; J. L. Travers, 68. To 63d Prct.: G. A. Miller, 7; Samuel Brandwein, 13; J. F. Hayden, 35; William Cerny, 38; Terence Donohue, 38; Patrick Shea, 42; H. R. Blohm, 43; J. B. Freud, 61; Charles Fuhse, 61; Harry Gertenbach, 61; D. J. Gavin, 61; Jos. Manning, 61. To 66th Prct.: Moses, 62; Samuel Kilpatrick, 62; Charles Humbeutel, 65; Edward Rolston, 10; A. F. Connell, 23; J. F. Duncan, 36; William Reuter, 38; J. Peak, 39; R. J. Osterhaus, 40; H. A. Fairclough, 43; A. J. C. Krams, 61; R. D. O'Connell, 61; Henry Otto, 61; E. F. Ozab, 61; James McCabe, 62; G. F. Frey, 62; W. J. Boerman, 65; Sigmund Lipscher, 147. To 66th Prct.: W. A. Miller, 7; Thomas McManus, 13; James Garrahy, 35; Patrick Morris, 35; John Taggart, 39; George Bruckner, 40; A. M. Hebrank, 61; A. J. Lehman, 61; Herman Schulz, 61; E. B. Naumann, 61; Frank Lorber, 62; Bernard Goldman, 62. T. F. Kelly, 62; August Blumrath, 65; Frank Dickie, 65; James Duffy, 65; E. J. O'Hare, 65; Thomas Dunn, 65; Harry Stockhausen, 21; D. J. Kiely, 35; Patrick McGovern, 36; P. F. Ryan, 39; Frank McGee, 43; Martin Kilpatrick, 61; J. J. Lyons, 61; G. W. Brewster, 61; Charles Gaus, 62; G. A. Pinckbeck, 62; H. P. Rado, 62; D. F. Ryan, 63; Frank Berger, 65; W. M. Neumueller, 65; W. J. Ryan, 65. To 68th Prct.: F. G. Durr, 61; J. E. Brady, 65. To 77th Prct.: M. J. F. Scurry, 43; William Wiedersehein, 69. To 80th Prct.: Morris Greenberg, 1; William Kronmiller, 65; William Bedell, 88; R. W. Charlton, 81; Arthur Johnson, 89; Fred Wedtinger, 143; P. E. McConnon, 22; Frank Early, 36; Albert Anderson, 31; J. J. Doelger, 51; J. T. Conroy, 90. To 146d Prct.: J. A. Lawler, 4; G. F. Mahoney, 7; T. A. Lavin, 15; A. S. Dondero, 21; John Marrinan, 36; E. C. Stiehr, 146; William Cullen, 145; S. F. Muus, 147; John Howard, 147; Dennis Cullen, 148; G. H. MacGlavy, 150; T. F. Fitzgerald, 18; N. J. Berry, 16; H. O. Krombholz, 28; C. R. Fetscher, 37; Dennis O'Sullivan, 147; James Lynch, 147; Patrick Griffin, 147; H. C. Patterson, 148; H. C. Slott, 150; H. P. Burger, 150. To 144th Prct.: J. F. Marshall, 10; A. T. Froelich, 16; B. P. Devers, 26; W. F. Miller, 28; Edward McCauley, 147; J. F. McCarthy, 148; Lawrence Collins, 148; J. F. Tynan, 28; J. W. Earle, 147; Isaac Steier, 147; C. J. Hoffman, 149. To 148th Prct.: E. F. Ryan, 82; W. H. Hartigan, 36. To 147th Prct.: J. F. Fennelly, 4; Robert Carson, 16; L. L. Barrett, 26; Frederick Beyer, 26; D. J. Case, 26; C. J. Bridland, 26; S. F. Mauriello, 26; C. O. Olson, 146; J. J. Campbell, 26; F. D. Clancy, 26; G. J. Deers, 26; H. E. Parrott, 28. To 148th Prct.: Arthur O'Neil, 5; P. J. Haran, 30; Terrence Meehan, 28; R. M. Tweed, 32; F. P. Ruddy, 32; A. C. Doody, 146. To 149th Prct.: T. A. Connor, 2; G. E. Ryan, 13; A. C. Braun, 21; H. M. Monis, 23; Frank Sarlo, 26; M. I. Stapleton, 32; Henry Hadlich, 32; Perrone, 23; Martin Wiesekel, 23; F. H. Meyer, 28; P. J. McDermott, 61. To 150th Prct.: John Grunewald, 28; F. L. Keebler, 28; Jas. Gallagher, 145. To 152d Prct.: G. E. Goldine, 16; L. L. Haustein, 18; Henry Daum, 28; E. V. Koch, 28; H. S. Darling, 29; Barnet Hosinsky, 29; A. C. De Hart, 31; H. P. Allen, 32; Peter Huegen, 32; J. Rumph, 32; H. J. Sharp, 32; A. A. Schoendorf, 32; R. A. Wilson, 35; Victor Duhamel, 146; Zachary Bates, 148; David Land, 149; J. J. McDonough, 28; F. M. Manning, 29; Samuel Fiutelin, 29; Jas. Oliver, 29; W. T. Cox, 31; F. A. Timmes, 32; Henry Waldheim, 32; A. A. Walsh, 32; Jos. Windstein, 32; H. J. Young, 32; L. M. Schoh, 146; J. J. Murphy, 147; C. J. Schross, 149; J. J. Fitzgerald, 160. To 153d Prct.: Wm. Czelh, 2; C. W. Foeller, 17; A. C. Peach, 23; A. S. Rhodes, 28; W. J. Tuman, 28; J. Homeyer, 28; E. J. Koch, 28; Conrad Landman, 28; Arthur Jocher, 4; R. H. Hall, 18; August Suhr, 23; F. J. Gehrling, 23; G. M. Greene, 26; G. L. Lent, 26; A. A. McLaughlin, 28; F. P. Worth, 28; T. J. Doherty, 36; C. F. Haight, 36; Jacob Parmet, 37; Peter Kraft, 146; O. H. Stettner, 146; M. J. Frawley, 147; E. T. Clark, 149; John Watson, 36; W. C. Ryan, 36; W. G. Reitz, 68; Emil Krohn, 146; J. J. Reilly, 147; Charles Hagedorn, 149; George Hehenlotter, 150. To 154th Prct.: Edward Hogarty, 6; Sylvester Cleaver, 21; C. J. Brewing, 23; E. F. Gleason, 26; G. W. Tindall, 61; C. F. Marron, 146; C. E. Wilson, 147; Andrew Wieland, 148; W. A. Scott, 149; F. H. Fennell, 149; A. J. Hamt, 150; H. J. Dougal, 18; George Richter, 21; C. J. H. Ernst, 26; Geo. Chandler, Jr., 31; F. J. O'Neil, 77; Ernest Schreyer, 146; J. P. Laux, 147; J. J. Willey, 149; Henry Eckerdt, 149; J. H. L. Helriegel, 150; W. A. Marquesan, 150. To 155th Prct.: F. J. Lonergan, 18; J. J. Concannon, 61; J. A. Scheideler, 146; William Schwebel, 16; F. J. Concannon, 61; C. J. Stuhlie, 147. To 156th Prct.: J. M. Carroll, 26; E. H. Rush, 147; J. A. Cooney, 26; J. M. Gallagher, 165. To 157th Prct.: J. C. Fennessy, 22; J. J. Sharkey, 23; W. E. Jackson, 28; Henry Mullner, 28; Herbert Volberg, 32; C. H. Kuhn, 23; L. G. Offerman, 25; G. F. Muehleck, 28; C. H. Nussbaum, Jr., 28; J. A. Pankanin, 146. To 158th Prct.: F. A. Slivinski, 10; S. A. McDougall, 28; Joseph Moskowitz, 28; G. A. Scheurenbrand, 32; J. F. Kiernan, 148; L. B. Pastorini, 150; Anthony Hins, 26; M. J. Morgan, 28; J. Tauckus, 31; N. D. Abbrancaoti, 148; J. H. Kehr, 150. To 160th Prct.: Solomon Obraytys, 10; C. A. Mieras, 21; D. A. McAllister, 28; Hugh O'Donnell, 28; William Petersohn, 32; Francis Reilly, 43; J. J. Butler, 148; Albert Williams, 150; Harry Barnett, 18; H. F. Dufner, 20; Francis Merchon, 28; J. J. McCusker, 31; Martin Sommers, 35; J. J. Tormey, 146; John Farthesmuller, 150. To 161st Prct.: R. J. Doherty, 17; P. F. McGovern, 28; J. M. F. Hannar, 28; J. J. Tuite, 36; G. P. Sweeney, 148; Daniel Moloney, 28; B. H. Waldeck, 32; W. J. Sarvis, 32; J. B. Stockman, 43. To 162d Prct.: H. S. Greene, 21; M. J. Neary, 28; John Donovan, 145; Thomas Paynter, 149; S. F. Ianson, 28; Francis Adam, 32; John Dombrouski, 148. To 183d Prct.: H. J. Feis, 22; Gustave Bestgen, 23; W. F. Phannkuch, 28; G. M. Klub, 28; John Hock, 28; F. L Oberle, 36. To 164th Prct.: Chas. Auhmann, 2; H. P. Hauck, 10; G. E. Follmer, 18; P. M. Mueller, 17; Jacob Metzger, 28; F. A. McGann, 146; C. A. Noye, 146; M. E. Zeidler, 147; George Metzner, 13; P. J. Keenan, 28; W. C. Franke, 39; H. C. Leibfried, 147; Robert Ziegler, 146; P. H. L. Meyer, 149. To 165th Prct.: R. M. Drum, 5; F. E. Ford, 13; Benjamin Giacalone, 28; Edward Luckhardt, 28; C. F. Nohrenberg, 28; J. D. Baumann, 29; T. M. Reilly, 32; Julius Steinheuser, 32; Henry Powell, 43; C. J. Queen, 149; Frederick Doering, 28; Casper Kurzenhauser, 28; J. P. Malloy, 28; Michael Kennedy, 147; Max Wilenchik, 32; F. E. Wanck, 32; Adolph Nuoffer, 28; H. E Sellman, 32. To 167th Prct.: J. F. Dunn, 4; T. S. Carlin, 12; S. S. Fuchs, 13; P. F. Hynes, 16; Jos. Cavanagh, 26; Jos. O'Mara, 40; J. F. Wixted, 145; J. C. Garner, 150; M. J. Clifford, 26; L. J. Lafferty, 35; A. J. Seidler, 149; Frank Goehring, 150. To 168th Prct.: R. C. Nugent, 10; J. F. Lorigan, 165. To 109th Prct.: I. V. O'Neil, 65; G. M. O'Dea, 147; J. B. Hagan, 149; J. H. Griffin, 148; G. D. Hammond, 149. To 170th Prct.: John Campbell, 6; P. E. McGowan, 145; F. B. Doherty, 147; J. J. Nowley, 147. To 171st Prct.: J. G. Sheriden, 39; Patrick Smith, 157. To 172d Prct.: Malachy McGarry, 1; F. J. Allen, 62; C. A. Sheehan, 147; Cornelius Cuttrell, 145. To 174th Prct.: Henry Somers, 25; Chas. Fried, 31; Anthony Monaghan, 148; E. F. Wetherroth, 109; Jos. Conroy, 145; J. F. Moran, 167. To 27th Prct.: Isaac Oppenheimer, 23; E. M. Butler, 35; C. F. Pokorny, 169; John Prazak, 39; Patrick Masterson, 283. To 275th Prct.: A. A. Robinson, 22; E. J. Cassidy, 31; George Martin, 35; John Green, 61; Chas. West, 39; J. F. McLaughlin, 62. To 276 Prct.: J. B. Tomann, 10; J. T. Lawler, 18; B. W. Degroff, 21; A. E. Temple, 25; Theodore Lobdell, 25; F. J. Grote, 31; T. A. Carolan, 31; Holland Hasselcorl, 35; J. J. Higginson, 36; W. J. Wiegand, 39; L. J. Cummins, 40; W. D. McGuinness, 42; Edward Braun, 61; W. N. Williamson, 152; F. J. McDonald, 15; John Durkin, 31; W. A. Newman, 23; C. W. Funk, 62; W. J. Gerwig, 31; John Fox, 31; E. A. Cooke, 35; Henry Wittel, 35; Frederick Nau, 39; H. D. Keith, 39; G. M. McNulty, 42; John Hartigan, 43; J. A. Gibbons, 62; Frank Brewer, 275. To 277 Prct.: J. C. McGovern, 5; Edward Lawless, 12; C. A. McDonald, 15; A. J. Sadlo, 21; Patrick Walsh, 23; Edward Ladue, 25; John Reichenbach, 25; A. J. Hovorka, 31; E. J. Nusl, 31; Joseph McGuire, 35; August Boger, 35; Lorenz Rickes, 35; R. J. Flyn, 35; E. F. Wiederkehr, 77; James Brennan, 163; Thom

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NEW YORK

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116 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE TROPICAL BUILDING & INVESTMENT COMPANY
6% Twenty-Year Gold Coupon Debenture Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that, as provided in a certain Trust Agreement, dated May 25th, 1910, executed by the Tropical Building & Investment Company to the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, Trustee, bonds of the following numbers and amounts now outstanding have been drawn for redemption on December 1, 1914, out of moneys in the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
6	$500	173	$100
18	500	181	100
31	500	192	100
33	500	194	100
158	100	197	100

These bonds will be paid upon presentation on December 1, 1914, at the office of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, 35 Wall Street, New York City, at par and accrued interest to that date, after which interest on said bonds will cease.
TROPICAL BUILDING & INVESTMENT CO.
By MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST CO., Trustee.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bond Prices Rise Further—Looking Forward to Stock Exchange Reopening.

Distinct improvement took place in the bond market yesterday. Since bond dealers were left relatively free to buy and sell bonds at figures under those prevailing when the Stock Exchange closed, this department of the securities market has moved further and further toward that normal condition which is so much preferable to artificial restrictions. The course of bond prices had for some days been showing improvement, but this tendency became more marked yesterday and was noticeable in a larger number of issues other than short-time ones, which were the first to turn upward.

This appearance of greater strength in the bond market followed the withdrawals from the market of a number of offerings and at least a partial cessation of the liquidation by bond dealers which had been responsible for some of the early large declines. A number of instances were cited yesterday in which gains of from 1 to 2½ points had occurred in bond prices since they touched their recent low points. This movement is sufficiently pronounced to indicate a very real betterment in the investment position as gauged by the long-time bond market.

It was particularly satisfactory to have this occur on a day which brought news of the entry of another power into the European struggle. The making of war against Russia by Turkey was not altogether unexpected, but the fact that it exerted so little influence upon sentiment here, so far as it found reflection in the security market, was no doubt due to the feeling that in a struggle so great such a spread of the conflict as that inolved in Turkey's warring on Russia was a relatively small incident. Whatever may be thought of this point of view later on it served at the moment to bring to mind the magnitude of the armed conflict which has been under way the past three months.

Wall Street naturally turns its thoughts frequently to the time when the Stock Exchange will reopen and the suggestions of means by which this desired end might be accomplished are coming forward from more and more sources. The suggestion is being advanced in high banking circles that the problem of possible foreign selling in this market could be handled by having the banks adhere to the policy of not supplying gold for export against any newly contracted debts, such as contracts to pay for stocks would represent. There would be difficulties in the way of providing machinery through which Europe could build up large credits here and at the some time try to prevent Europe's obtaining payment in exportable form, but there is no doubt that a large amount of foreign liquidation could be cared for here were the proceeds of such sales left here instead of being remitted to Europe.

Opinion differs widely regarding the probable volume of European selling should the stock market here resume operation, but it is agreed on all sides that the course of the war news would in all probability play an important part in increasing or diminishing foreign sales of our securities. Some safeguard, therefore, against the possibility of adverse news leading to heavy selling here by European holders of our securities would seem to be a necessary preliminary to the lifting of restrictions upon the New York stock market. But the bond market was not fully unshackled at one stroke and the stock market need not be. An interesting sidelight, if nothing more, on the English attitude toward the securities market is found in the fact reported by a banking house yesterday that it has succeeded in selling in London a substantial amount of foreign Government securities which had been held in this country. A sale of a block of high-grade American railroad stock to an English investor was also reported. This suggests, at least, the possibility that when we do come to trade again the tide of securities between this country and Europe will not be all against us.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6 per cent. Time money, 6 per cent. for all maturities. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@6½ per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.90¾	$4.90	$4.90¼
Cable sterling	4.90¾	4.90½	4.90¾

CLOSING RATES.

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.90¾	$4.90¾
Paris	5.14⅛	5.13⅞
Berlin	.88 11-16	.88⅝
Switzerland	5.18⅛	5.18
Italy	5.31¼	5.30¾
Holland	.41⅞	.41⅝

New York Clearing House exchanges, $194,478,658; balances, $10,281,228. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $717,252.

The local banks lost $5,918,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 85c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount @ par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22⅝d, unchanged; in New York, 48⅝c, unchanged.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Oct. 30.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Rects., cus'ms.	$540,069	$14,818,067	$74,460,768
Int. rev., ord.	986,085	21,101,904	104,855,711
Cor. & in. tax	7,655	408,577	8,421,511
Miscellaneous	53,228	3,534,763	26,390,773
Total receipts	1,587,038	39,860,238	214,128,765
Expenditures	2,770,418	57,467,676	256,851,423
Deficit	1,004,884	17,637,577	40,722,658

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security and Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amalgamated Copper Co., 5%	Mar. 15, 1915	99¾	99⅞	5.50
American Locomotive Co., 5%	July, 1915	98½	100	5.00
American Tel. & Tel. Sub., 5%	Apr., 1916	98¾	99¾	5.57
American Tobacco Scrip, 6%	Sept., 1915	99½	100¼	5.70
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4½%	June, 1915	99	99¼	5.85
Bethlehem Steel Co., 5%	June 11, 1915	98½	98¾	7.47
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., 5%	Sept., 1915	97	98½	7.00
Chicago Elevated Ry., 5%	July, 1916		98	6.35
Consolidated Gas Co., 6%	June,	100¼	100¾	4.80
Erie R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	96½	98	10.00
Erie R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	98½	97½	7.50
Erie R. R. 5½%	1917	92	96	7.15
General Motor Co., 6%	Oct., 1915	98	100	6.00
General Rubber Co., 4½%	July, 1915	98	98½	6.75
Harlem River & Port. R. R., 5%	May, 1915	89	95	15.00
Hocking Valley Ry., 6%	May, 1915	99¼	99¾	6.75
International Harvester Co., 5%	Feb. 15, 1915	99½	99¾	6.50
Lackawanna Steel Co., 5%	Mar., 1915	94	98	17.00
Michigan Central R. R. 4½%	Mar. 2, 1915	98		
Montreal Tramways & Power Co., 6%	May, 1915	99¼		5.40
New England Navigation Co., 6%	May, 1917	88	91	6.70
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	98¾	99¼	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 4½%	May, 1915	98¾	99¼	6.00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Sept. 15, 1915	98	98⅝	8.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	97½	98¼	6.50
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1915	100¼	101	4.75
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1916	101¾	102	4.82
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1917	103	103¼	4.77
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., 5%	May, 1915	90	95	15.00
Pacific G. & Electric Co., 5%	Mar. 25, 1915	99	100	5.00
Pennsylvania R. R. conv., 3½%	Oct., 1915	98¼	98½	5.20
Public Service Corporation of N. J., 6%	Mar., 1916	98	98⅝	6.15
Seaboard Air Line Ry., 5%	Nov., 1916	96¼	96½	6.70
Southern Railway, 5%	Feb., 1916	98½	98¾	6.15
Southern Railway, 5%	Mar., 1917	94½	96½	6.60
Stalzberger & Sons, 6%	June, 1916	97½	98½	6.90
Union Typewriter Co., 5%	May, 15, 1915	98	98¼	5.30
United Fruit Co., 5%	May, 1917	98¼	100	6.00
Utah Company, 6%	Apr., 1917	95	99	6.50

RECEIVER FOR COAST LINE.

Friendly Action to Reorganize Eastern Steamship Corporation.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 30.—The first legal step in a plan for the reorganization of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, which is affiliated with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was taken today when a creditors' bill was filed in the Federal court asking for the appointment of a receiver. A hearing will be held next Saturday.

The petitioner is the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company of Philadelphia, which has an unsecured claim of $42,491 for coal furnished. The action is said to be a friendly proceeding for the benefit of all the creditors with the larger interests of the corporation concurring.

The Eastern Steamship Corporation was organized in this State in January, 1912, with a capital stock of $6,000,000, of which $3,000,000 preferred and $1,687,500 common is outstanding, buying the Eastern Steamship Company, the Metropolitan Steamship Company, which went through receivership proceedings between Jan. 30, 1908, and March 30, 1909, and the Maine Steamship Company. The corporation at the time of the organization gave the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston a mortgage on all its vessels and wharf properties to secure an issue of 5 per cent. bonds to the amount of $8,500,000.

Of this amount there is now $5,860,000 outstanding in the hands of individual holders, and the balance is retained by the trust company for the purpose of paying or refunding certain underlying mortgages of the old companies.

Of the floating indebtedness of notes and accounts payable amounting to more than $1,150,000, $300,000 is for supplies and current expenses the past four months. Of the note indebtedness $750,000, or all but $40,000, is said to be due Hayden, Stone & Co. of Boston.

The interest of the New Haven Railroad in the Eastern Steamship Corporation came about through the merger of the Eastern Steamship Company with the Maine and Metropolitan Steamship Companies, which were subsidiaries of the New Haven. The Eastern Steamship Company was an outside concern, of which Calvin Austin was the head. Through its combination with the New Haven subsidiaries, the New Haven came into possession of a large, though a minority, interest in the Eastern Steamship Corporation. Mr. Austin continued in control of operation and Charles S. Mellen has testified that the New Haven never sought to control or influence the affairs of the Eastern Steamship Corporation. According to his testimony, the New Haven's only interest is an investment in the stock.

The connection of the company with the New Haven, however, was blamed yesterday by interested parties for some of the company's difficulties. The steamships that came to it from the New Haven required large expenditures to bring them up to standard. The New Haven is required to sell its stock by July, 1917, and has not been disposed to give any assistance in financing the steamship company under the circumstances. Since the Titanic disaster, also, the provision of more lifeboats and restriction of the number of passengers that may be carried have cut into earnings.

PRIVATE BANKERS ORGANIZE

Those Who Have Qualified Under New Law Form Association.

Private bankers who have qualified under the new law putting them under the supervision of the State Banking Department have organized the Authorized Bankers' Association, with Richard M. Lederer, President; Raymond Guarini, Vice President; Karl Schenk, Secretary, and Henry J. Schnitzer, Treasurer.

The avowed purpose of the association is to promote the general welfare and usefulness of private banking institutions, and to obtain uniformity of action, together with the benefits derived from personal acquaintance and from the discussion of subjects of importance to the private banking interests, and especially to disseminate information leading to a proper understanding of the laws and customs governing the private banking interests.

NEVADA COPPER REPORT.

Earnings for Quarter Show Decrease of $503,986 Over Last Year.

The Nevada Consolidated Copper Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 earnings of $422,750, a decrease of $503,986 from the same period last year. Deductions amounting to $164,481 were made for depreciation and ore extinguishment, leaving $258,244 to be carried to the surplus account, as compared with $333,402 in the corresponding quarter of 1913.

President S. W. Eccles told shareholders in the report yesterday that it was decided early in August to reduce operations by 50 per cent. because of the war in Europe. As a result only the higher grades of ore were handled and costs of production were cut from 10.73 cents a pound in the preceding quarter to 5.59 cents. Copper in hand and in transit at the close of the quarter amounted to 25,150,819 pounds.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the transactions on the Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Bay State Gas	9c	9c	9c	9c
200	Calaveras	98c	98c	97c	97c
500	Chief Con	88c	88c	88c	88c
10	Davis-Daly	59c	59c	59c	59c
600	First National	73c	73c	72c	72c
100	La Rose	12c	12c	12c	12c
200	Mexican Metals	15c	15c	15c	15c
200	McK.-Darragh	41c	41c	41c	41c
400	Nevada Doug	57c	57c	54c	57c
200	Peterson Lake	26c	26c	26c	26c
700	United Verde	1.00	1.00	99c	1.00

Following are the bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	.80	Houghton	1	1½
Bay S. G.	.08	.09	Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1⅛
Bohemia	.75	1⅛	La Rose	.72	.80
Bost. Ely		.20	Majestic	.07	.07½
Butte & L.	.10	.20	Mex. Met.	.15	.16
Calaveras	.93	.98	McK.-D.	.41	.42
Chief Con.	.85	.90	Mt. of Ams.	.02¾	.03¾
Cr. Res.	.90	.96	New Balt.	.50	.65
Cons. Cop.	.90	1¼	Nev.-D.	.58	.58
Davis-D.	.56	.58	Ohio Cop.	.06	.10
Eagle and Bluebell	.75	.80	So. Lake	1¾	2
First Nat.	.73	.75	St. Pr. Sh.	1	2
G'field	.15-16	1.00	U. V. Ex.	.99	1.00
			Yukon	1¾	2

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'21	4	4½	5.65 5.00
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		5.70 5.05
Buf., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½, 5		5.85 5.00
Chesapeake & O.	1914-'17	4½		5.75 5.25
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½		5.60 4.95
Chic., Ind & L.	1914-'23	4½		6.20 5.90
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½, 5		6.00 5.25
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4, 5		5.90 5.00
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½, 5		5.85 5.00
Louisville & Nash.	1914-'23	5		5.62 5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5		6.40 5.80
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5		7.00 6.00
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4, 4½		5.25 4.80
St. L. I. Mt. So.	1914-'24	4½, 5		6.70 5.50
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5		6.00 5.25
Southern Railway	1914-'24	4½, 5		5.90 5.20
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½		5.75 5.00
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5		6.85 5.65

WANT STATE TO LIFT TAX ON STOCK DEALS

Stock Exchange Officials to Lay Plea Before Legislature in January.

SUBJECT TO DOUBLE LEVY

Temporary Relief While Shares Are Burdened by the War Impost to be Sought.

The New York Stock Exchange is making preparation to urge before the Legislature in January the repeal of the transfer tax on stocks. The statute provides that the seller of stocks pay 2 cents on each share sold with a par value of $100. Since the War Tax bill was enacted into law, putting an additional impost of the same amount on stocks in behalf of the Federal Treasury, the subject of double taxation has been discussed by the Governors of the Exchange as a serious burden upon the security market.

The Exchange does not intend to ask for a permanent repeal of the State law, but to seek relief only during the period in which the special war tax remains in force. It is argued that under normal conditions, with the exchanges open and business uninfluenced by extraordinary factors, the combined taxes, as proposed, would tend to check trading severely.

Two years ago, when Gov. Sulzer sought to increase the State tax from $2 to $4, such strong opposition was made by the Exchange authorities that the proposal was abandoned. The Exchange Governors hold that the ill effects of a tax of this amount would be even more serious when the Exchange reopens than it would have been in 1912, because of the unsettled conditions in general business and finance.

The double tax, it is stated, will tend to curb especially the operations of members who buy and sell for their own account, the so-called "floor traders," whose dealings in the indifferent business in stocks the last two years formed a substantial part of each day's trading. Under the State tax the broker who sells 100 shares at a profit of only one-eighth of a point clears $9.50, as from the $12.50 gross return he pays $2 tax and $1 a hundred shares for having his trade "cleared" through a brokerage house. With a $4 tax his profit would be $7.50.

In case he should lose one-eighth of a point, his total loss would be $15.50 under present conditions, with the tax and clearance charge counted in. With a tax of $4 he would be out $17.50 on the deal, and the fact that he would run the chance of so large a loss through an error of judgment, the Exchange men say, will reduce to a minimum this class of business if both the Federal and State taxes stand.

The Governors of the board refrained from opposing the war tax when it was up for hearing at Washington. It was said that their stand at the time that the need of supporting the measure in order to strengthen the Government's income was in the minds of the Exchange authorities, and it was deemed more expedient to seek relief at Albany. There has been much criticism of the State tax in view of the fact that it has added comparatively little to the State's income while imposing a burden on trading in stocks, but this will be the first effort to annul the measure.

The Law Committee of the Exchange, supported by the board's counsel, John G. Milburn, is considering methods to be followed at Albany. No definite steps will be taken, however, until the election is over, when the complexion of the new Legislature may be studied.

River Plate Co. to Increase Capital.

The River Plate Commercial Company, Inc., which was incorporated on Thursday under the laws of New York State with a capital of $20,000, intends to increase its capital to $10,000,000 shortly. Eight per cent. cumulative preferred stock to the amount of $5,000,000 and $5,000,000 common stock will be authorized. The company, through the River Plate Trading Company, which it has purchased, plans to give facilities for trading between this country and Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The reports that Turkey had declared war against Russia were given a very bullish interpretation in the wheat market, and prices during the day were strong and higher, closing with net gains of 2¾c. After the early advance the market was comparatively quiet, until late in the day, when the extreme high point was recorded, as a result of evidences that a large export business had been accomplished, sales being estimated at about 1,500,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.17½; No. 2 hard, $1.16¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.18; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.21¾, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December			$1.24	$1.22	98⅝
May			1.30	1.27¾	98⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
December	$1.16⅝	$1.14¼	$1.16	$1.13⅝	86¼
May	1.22¼	1.20⅝	1.21⅞	1.19½	90⅝

CORN.

The corn market was also firm and higher, as a result of the war news, prices closing with net gains of ⅝ to ¾c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78c, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	69¼	65¾	68⅞	68¼	76¼
May	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝	70⅝	71⅛

OATS.

Prices in the oats market were steady to firm in sympathy with wheat and corn and on evidences of improvement in the domestic cash demand, although the export inquiry was smaller. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 53¼@54c; No. 2 white, 54@54½c; No. 3 white, 53@53½c; No. 4 white, 52¾@53c; fancy clipped white, 54@56c; ordinary clipped white, 53½@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	49	38⅝
May	53⅛	52⅝	52⅞	52⅝	42⅞

PROVISIONS.

Price changes in the provision market were narrow and trading was rather quiet. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000, estimated for Saturday, 14,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 3,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Oct	10.75	10.67	10.75	10.62	10.62
Jan	9.95	9.90	9.92	9.87	10.80
Ribs—					
Oct			10.20	10.20	10.65
Jan	9.92	9.87	9.87	9.82	10.77
Pork—					
Jan	18.97	18.90	18.95	18.85	20.12
May	19.20	19.10	19.15	19.07	20.17

COTTON.

A statement by the Chairman of the Cotton Exchange Committee that an announcement of the corporation-syndicate plan for taking over old contracts would be made as soon as a court order could be secured permitting the scales of the so-called "Fed" certificates at 9 cents for December, appeared to create increased confidence in an early reopening of the market. Most local traders seemed to feel that there would be no objection to the sale of the contracts at 9 cents, considering the values at present ruling in the South, and it was learned late in the afternoon that the petition to the court in this matter was being rapidly signed by the creditors. Southern spot market advices showed continued firmness, and the markets as officially reported were generally ¼ to ¼c higher, making advances of something like ½ to ¾c in the last two or three days. Prices have shown even a greater recovery at some of the interior points in the Southwest, and an impression has been created that the demand from end-of-October commitments has been sufficient to absorb the offerings which were pressing against the market.

COTTONSEED OIL.

A further advance in the market for crude oil, which was quoted as high as 30c, caused renewed and active covering in the local market for refined, and during the first part of the day prices were strong and higher. The sharp upturn, which represented about ¼c during the last few days, caused a midday reaction, but late in the session the market was again firm and closing quotations were 7 to 16 points net higher.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			5.00@5.20	4.80
November	5.10	5.00	5.10@5.20	4.97
December	5.19	5.11	5.19@5.22	5.03
January	5.30	5.20	5.29@5.30	5.18
February	5.43	5.42	5.40@5.43	5.30
March	5.59	5.48	5.58@5.60	5.49
April	5.68	5.58	5.65@5.71	5.58
May	5.80	5.68	5.78@5.79	5.69
June	5.82	5.82	5.85@5.90	5.75

COFFEE.

The coffee market was extremely quiet and with little or no change in conditions. The usual cables from Brazil were not received, and there was also an absence of cost and freight offers. In absence of advices from the primary markets, local quotations on the spot remained unchanged, and there was a general apathy among buyers. Prices in the committee room were steady. No. 7 Rio was quoted at 5.75 to 5.80c and March at 6.10c bid, May at 6.25c bid, and July at 7.00c bid. The last offers received from Brazil were on a basis of 5.80 to 5.90c for No. 7 Rio 4s, while cost and freight could be obtained at 9¼c. In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 6¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,613 packages. Market very lightly supplied with choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery and receivers placed out the small shipments that came in yesterday as best they could to satisfy the most pressing needs. Values were very firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score) 33½c; higher scoring lots, 33¾c; firsts, 2⅞@32½c; seconds, 25@28c; thirds, 23@24c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 31¼@32c; higher scoring lots, 32¾c; firsts, 28@30½c; seconds, 26@27¼c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 22@26c; process, extras, 25@26c; firsts, 23½@24½c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock, held, fine, 21@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 19@19¼c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,329 cases. Market holds steady to firm on the better grades of fresh gathered eggs and there is a fair enquiry for the lower qualities, though the abundance of these tends to keep values from improving much. Refrigerator eggs are finding a better place in the home trade. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 34@36c; extra firsts, 31@33c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 24@27c; thirds and poorer, 20@23c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@20c; checks, good to prime, dry, 20@20½c; undergrades, 14@16c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 25c; firsts, charges paid, 24@24½c; seconds, charges paid, 22½@23½c; undergrades, 19@22c; State, Penn. and nearby henmery whites, fancy large, new laid, 32@33c; defective 40@50c; rathered whites, as to size and quality, 40@50c; Western, gathered whites, 29@30½c; State, Penn. and nearby henmery browns, 30@30c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 29@35c.

CLOSE RATE REHEARING.

Ambassador Gerard Finds Lower Charges Here Than in Prussia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The rehearing on the application of Eastern railroad companies for a general freight-rate increase was concluded today before the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is expected that there will be an early decision.

George F. Brownell of counsel for the railroads devoted much of his argument to the power of the commission to grant the relief sought on the general showing made at the rehearing. He said Congress had empowered the commission to reverse itself if the facts warranted.

Mr. Brownell read a dispatch from Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, which evoked comment by Commissioners Clements and Meyer. The message compared Prussian and American freight rates, showing the latter to be lower, and said the Ambassador had been informed by the Director of the Deutsche Bank that confidence of investors in American securities was shaken by rising wages and reduced freight rates.

Commissioner Meyer insisted the figures could be of no use to the commission, as no basis for comparison of rates was furnished. Commissioner Clements asked how the Ambassador had come to send such a message.

Louis D. Brandeis, special counsel for the commission, said Mr. Gerard had been asked if German freight rates had advanced, and replied that they had not. He characterized the message read as a "voluntary statement."

Clifford Thorne, representing several shippers' associations, in closing his case asserted that nothing in the way of new developments beyond the European war had been brought out to justify the rehearing. Mr. Thorne asserted that the financial reports for the current year, filed by the carriers to support claims of inadequate revenue, afforded no fair basis for comparison with preceding years because the entire policy of the roads as to rules of accounting maintenance charges had been altered. He said the 1914 charge showed great increase despite falling revenues, while previously those two items always had moved in the same direction.

DRY GOODS TRADE BETTER.

Cooler Weather Causes Improved Market in Linens and White Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Retailers have been busier this week as a result of cooler weather, but wholesale business has not had time to respond to any great extent, although the effects are being noticed somewhat in the volume of daily shipments.

"The carpet and rug auction conducted during the week by a large Eastern manufacturer is reported to have started with a good attendance and active selling.

"Wholesale business is showing good volume of such lines as laces, linens, and while goods.

"The many uses to which printed drapery materials can be put in making home beautifying accessories suitable for holiday gifts is increasing the sale of this class of goods.

"Novelties in ready to wear neckwear and costume adornments are adding interest to retail selling."

OTHER POWERS SEEK LOANS

Nearly Every European Government Would Borrow from Us.

Bankers with connections abroad said yesterday that there was hardly a European Government which had not approached this country with a view to placing a loan here to meet the extraordinary strain brought on by the war. So far none of these negotiations, except those instituted by France and Norway for $10,000,000 and $3,000,000, respectively, has succeeded.

The loan to France developed a difference of opinion among bankers in the financial district, those with a leaning toward Germany criticising the transaction as making it just so much more difficult for the United States to accumulate a trade balance.

Investment Bankers to Hear Paish.

Sir George Paish is to address the convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, which will open on Nov. 12 at Philadelphia, on the English moratorium. Howard S. Graham is to speak on the railroad rate cases, and John J. Arnold of Chicago on international trade and foreign exchange. Other speakers will be William H. Cloverdale of New York, Andrew J. Frame of Waukesha, H. Parker Willis, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, and Rufus C. Dawes of Chicago.

EXPORT TO GERMANY THROUGH NEUTRALS?

Drop in Berlin Exchange Rate Attributed to Putative Shipments of Supplies.

DENMARK AS AN ENTREPOT

Norway and Greece Also Buying More Liberally from Us—British Copper Embargo Assailed.

The drop in Berlin exchange, which began about ten days ago and has carried it ten points below its usual level, has been attributed in some quarters to putative shipments of food and other supplies through neutral countries for German consumption.

This surmise has applied particularly to shipments to Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Italy, and for Austrian purposes, to Greece. The figures of exports from this port to some of these countries lend a certain amount of support to this theory, but are not conclusive. The latest figures available, however, are for September. These show a big increase of exports to most of these countries over August, when transport facilities were crippled, and the October figures may favor more strongly the idea of heavy indirect exports to Germany.

Going back to August, the value of shipments to the several countries compares as follows with the same month last year:

	1913.	1914.
Denmark	$404,770	$355,064
Italy	2,887,329	307,332
Holland	4,880,460	1,911,723
Norway	590,486	988,119
Sweden	510,536	104,614

For September, including Greece, the figures are as follows:

	1913.	1914.
Denmark	$533,976	$2,043,021
Italy	2,884,580	2,038,849
Holland	4,158,001	3,988,867
Norway	834,247	1,429,350
Sweden	539,870	583,645
Greece	173,038	2,851,568

Denmark as German Entrepot.

Large increases are shown as to Denmark, Norway, and Greece, while Holland unexpectedly shows a small decrease from last year. Denmark has been regarded as a very likely entrepot for goods intended for Germany. It has imported from New York large quantities of staples, of which it took none in September last year. These may be seen from the following table:

	1913.	1914.
Wheat, bushels	64,205	199,735
Rye, bushels	None	115,974
Oats, bushels	None	158,763
Copper, pounds	None	4,201,820
Cotton, bales	None	1,145
Zinc, pounds	None	336,120
Pickled pork, pounds	None	390,945
Illuminating oil, gallons	None	1,478,542
Naphtha, gallons	None	512,738
Cottonseed oil, gallons	15,489	810,166

The item of illuminating oil looks especially significant, in view of the fact that it is used as fuel by the German war motors, until the fact is taken into account that Denmark, while importing none from this port in September of last year, imported 35,000,000 gallons from the United States in the year ended June 30 last. It would seem, therefore, to be taking only half of its own normal consumption at present, unless shipments are heavy from other American ports. Denmark's imports of copper are not explainable on this ground, however, and Germany has been represented as being short of copper for war purposes beyond her need of other materials. England shut down on exports of copper from this country to Holland on the ground that they were intended for Germany, and our own State Department has made no effective protest, despite criticisms from copper men and from Senators and Congressmen from copper producing States.

Protests Without Result.

"We have an undoubted right, under the rules of international law," said a copper man yesterday, "to export to a neutral country, such as Holland. If these shipments go to Germany eventually, England should put her pressure on Holland, not on us. Our State Department would not only be justified, but would be only fulfilling its duty unless international law in refusing to let Great Britain stop shipments to neutral countries. Protests have been made, but without result. Furthermore, we have an established export business to Holland, so that the fact that shipments are negotiated for now is no indication that they are intended for Germany."

The action of Great Britain seems to have been effective in preventing any considerable shipments of copper to Holland beyond her own normal requirements, as

MANY AIM TO SHARE FRANCE'S $10,000,000

Commission at the Brevoort Besieged by People with War Merchandise.

GERMANS ON THE LOOKOUT

Secrecy Maintained as to Every Detail—Even Names of Members Withheld.

The old Brevoort House seemed to have added on several stories once you got inside yesterday. It had changed overnight. It had read the morning papers and awakened to realize that it was sheltering distinguished visitors, who were about to spend more money than anybody who had been in the hotel within many, many years. It is the headquarters of the commission that is to disburse the $10,000,000 that France is borrowing here.

The moment one entered the lobby yesterday a change was noticed. Monsieur le chef de reception, as the room clerk had come to be known, wore a busy and important air. He looked mysterious when asked whether any member of the commission was about.

"You will give your card and state your business," he said gravely, "and I will see. Only a few of the commission speak English, and they are very busy."

Over near the doorway to the restaurant, four men, at least two of whom might have passed for Germans, were smoking cigarettes that guaranteed their own nationality, for the odor of the "Maryland" actually resounded in the neighborhood. Were these Commissioners? The room clerk assumed a deeper air of mystery.

One man had A beard. So had another. Men with pompadours dashed out of side doors and into other side doors, and smoked "Marylands" and called each other "Capitaine." An energetic young man, whose nationality could not be mistaken, entered and said to the clerk that he wanted to see those French Commissioners, because he had got something that they were sure to want.

"Shoes?" read the clerk, taking up the other's card. "They won't see you." A man who said he represented a tent and awning firm got a similar answer.

Men flitted about and in and out, and streams of other men poured in and out, all with something to sell. Most of them had the luck of the bootman and the tentman. After some time one's card reached Capt. Allard, who is Secretary to the commission.

Capt. Allard kept a figurative finger on his lips. "It is not permitted that one shall say anything," he said. "We are under strict orders to preserve silence."

"Perhaps," he added, after parrying many inquiries, "you might write a list of the questions you wish answered, and I will submit them to Capt. Larfouilloux."

"Is he at the head of the commission?"

Capt. Allard would not say no.

"And is he a naval or a military officer?"

This was a secret, it appeared, for Capt. Allard begged to be excused from answering the question. "I am so sorry," he said, with his hand on his heart, "but I must not answer questions. I will take your list to Capt. La fouilloux" and he disappeared.

Some time later in the afternoon he returned. Capt. Larfouilloux was sorry, but everybody's instructions were to maintain absolute secrecy on every point. Not even the names of the commission or its number must be told, and this rule had been impressed upon the hotel staff. Other members of the commission who were approached excused themselves.

The present commission consists of about twelve men, who are for the most part either active or reserve officers in the army or navy, and each of them an expert in some branch of other. Some are business men, as well as reserve officers, and well up on the technical points of various merchandise. The French Government, it is understood, is determined to buy nothing that is not of the best, or at a price that is exorbitant. Other commissions have been coming and going, and some are in other parts of the country.

The presence at the Brevoort of several Germans, it is understood, has been of interest to the visitors, but if there is espionage the Frenchmen do not seem to mind it. A clerk in the office said he would not be surprised if more than one of the Germans had been drawn by the presence of the French officers and the nature of their mission.

At another hotel further uptown, a man who has closed several important contracts with French representatives, believes that his apartment was visited a few days ago by a German woman spy. He was in his sitting room about the middle of the afternoon, when there was a knock at the door. He opened it. A woman who spoke with a German accent said she was a friend of the man's wife and had just run in to see her. Knowing his wife's acquaintances, the man did not believe the visitor was on the list, and he invited her to sit down and wait for his wife who, he said, would be back shortly. The woman's eyes took in every detail of the room. Then she began to ask questions. Finally she asked, as if casually, if the man had made any recent contracts, with whom, and for what. She did not obtain the information, and soon made an excuse to get away.

MAY SPEND $100,000,000 HERE.

Russia and Germany Expected to Negotiate for Credit Loans.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Viewing credit loans to belligerent countries as private transactions, the Washington Administration will not attempt to interpose its influence against such transactions on the part of American bankers.

This was learned on the highest authority today after it became known that German financiers were contemplating the establishment of a credit loan in this country similar to the $10,000,000 credit fund negotiated by the National City Bank of New York and other bankers for the French Government.

The decision of the Washington Administration may lead to the purchase in the United States of about $50,000,000 worth of supplies by Russia, and an equal, if not a greater, amount by Germany. Details of the expected transactions are lacking here.

High officials of the Washington Administration insist that President Wilson has not changed his view announced at the outbreak of the war, that the loaning of money to belligerents would be "inconsistent with the true spirit of American neutrality." A distinction was drawn by officials, however, between the loans referred to at that time—such as bond issues offered for public sale—and credit transactions intended as a checking account against the purchase by belligerents of foodstuffs and supplies from American firms.

The President realizes that this Government has no legal right to oppose loans of any character, nor is there any obligation of international law forbidding them. During the Russo-Japanese war loans were floated for Japan in the United States through public bond issues. The President is understood, however, to be opposed to that form of loan as liable to stir up ill-feeling and prejudices.

BIDS FOR NAVY SHELLS.

E. W. Bliss Company Offers Lowest Price on 4 and 5 Inch Calibres.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Navy Department announced today the result of the opening of bids for common shells of four and five inch calibre for use on the ships of the service, and for fourteen-inch armor-piercing shells for the latest type of dreadnought. The E. W. Bliss Company was the lowest bidder for the four-inch shells with an offer of $9.50 a shell, while the Bethlehem Company's bid was $9.80, the Tredegar Steel Company's bid $9.95, the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company's bid $10, and the American and British Company's bid $10. The E. W. Bliss Company and the American and British Company were the lowest bidders for the five-inch shell, its offer being $12 a shell, compared with $13.75 as the bid of the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company.

The Bethlehem Steel Company was the lowest bidder for the manufacture of fourteen-inch shells. Its bid was $415 a shell, compared with $425 by the Crucible Steel Company, and $426 by the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company.

WILSON WON'T CLOSE MINES

White House Denies Such Plans Are Contemplated for Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, made the following statement this evening:

"It is not true that the President has in contemplation any plan for the closing of the mines in Colorado."

Reports that the President was considering a suggestion that the Federal Government should close the Colorado mines, if the operators did not assent to the President's plan for the settlement of the mining troubles in that State, arose from the fact that there was a long conference yesterday between the President and Attorney General Gregory.

No date has been fixed for the withdrawal of Federal troops from the mine district, according to statements made today at the War Department. Gov. Ammons said yesterday he had received intimations that the troops would be withdrawn Nov. 15, but it was said by officials here that no plans for such a step had been arranged.

The miners have asserted that if the Federal troops are withdrawn, rioting is almost certain to follow, while the operators have told the President that they are employing as many men as possible and that they are having no trouble with their present employes.

ENORMOUS EXPORTS OF FOOD SUPPLIES

War Demands Carried September Shipments to Highest Point Recorded.

TOTAL WAS $68,490,889

Nearly Double That of a Year Ago—Wheat Exports for the Quarter 89,250,000 Bushels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—War's demand on American granaries, mills, and packing houses, as shown today in an analysis made by the Department of Commerce, resulted in record exportations of breadstuffs, meats, and other food articles during September. Many trade currents broken by the European upheaval have shifted to the United States, France demanding immense quantities of fresh beef, South America and Europe buying large quantities of flour, while nearly all the markets formerly supplied from other sources are importing millions of pounds of American sugar.

The value of foodstuffs sold abroad last month was $68,490,889—nearly double that of September a year ago, when the total was $38,786,624.

The war demand for wheat brought exports for the three months ended with September to the highest point ever reached in any corresponding period. Total exports, including flour, in terms of wheat, in the three months aggregated 89,250,000 bushels, compared with 59,000,000 bushels in that period a year ago. For September the exports of flour were about normal, but the wheat sold abroad was more than twice that exported during the corresponding period a years ago. The wheat total was 20,000,000 bushels. France bought 7,572,000 bushels, the United Kingdom 6,640,000, the Netherlands 2,201,000, while other European nations bought 5,390,000 bushels. More than 2,560,000 bushels were exported to Canada, while another effect of the war was the shipment of 580,000 bushels to Brazil. Exports of flour to Latin America nearly doubled those of September one year ago.

Exports of fresh beef in September amounted to 7,000,000 pounds, eleven times the amount sent abroad in September, 1913. The 3,000,000 pounds of canned beef exported was eight times the amount sold in September last year. The increase in refined sugar exports was tremendous. In September 52,200,773 pounds were shipped abroad, compared with 3,924,540 one year ago.

Other gains for September showed by the department figures were:

	1913.	1914.
Corn	670,464	1,152,043
Oats	818,928	10,780,165
Oatmeal (lbs.)	1,892,800	2,842,200
Rice (lbs.)	1,486,005	16,448,814
Canned salmon (lbs.)	2,849,669	4,669,811
Barley	250,000	2,750,000

Exportations of cattle and sheep decreased, compared with September last year. More than 1,600 cattle were sold abroad in September, 1913, compared with about 900 last month. The decrease in sheep shipments showed about the same percentage.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Important progress has been made in the work of adjusting the machinery of the money and exchange markets of the new world conditions created by the European conflict, and the business outlook is therefore brighter, outside of certain industries, however, in which there is a demand from abroad for war supplies, domestic trade still awaits the quickening impulse of commercial revival, and many feel the caution which now confines it. The declining business and revenues of the American railroads, even more than the menace of the European war, is now mainly responsible for restriction in some important industries, hence the keen interest exhibited in the proceedings before the Commerce Commission for an advance in rates. Railroad gross earnings for September and the three weeks of October 13.2 per cent. Notable expansion in exports, mainly of wheat, promises the establishment of a trade balance which will make the existing large debits abroad easier to handle; during the latest week the total exports from New York amounted to over $21,000,000, this being $4,000,000 greater than a year ago.

Payments through the banks, as reflected in bank clearings, continue in very moderate volume, the total this week at the leading cities in the United States amounting to $2,062,634,172, a decrease of 25.9 per cent. as compared with $2,777,578,018 for the same week last year and of 32.0 per cent. as compared with the $3,040,685,652 of the corresponding week in 1912. New York City reports losses of 35.0 and 42.0 per cent., respectively, in the comparison with the two previous years.

Bradstreet's says:

Cheerfulness is more in evidence this week than at any previous time since the war began, but actual performance—in other words, buying, and especially purely domestic trade—lags behind sentiment, and industrial operations, except in special lines affected by war demands, are at a very low ebb. Gains in sentiment are most perceptible in large financial lines, where the feeling is easier as the result of a variety of helpful happenings. Chief of these are the practical insuring of banking support of the cotton situation, the enlargement of export trade in that staple, the cheering announcement that it has been put on the non-contraband list, and the dropping of the foreign exchange to the lowest point reached since the outbreak of the war.

Commercial Attache Here.

A. H. Baldwin, who has recently been appointed Commercial Attaché of the Department of Commerce, to be stationed in London, is in this city for a few days for the purpose of interviewing manufacturers and exporters. Mr. Baldwin will sail for his post next Wednesday. He will be at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House, Monday morning. Engagements may be made to meet him there.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun., gentle n. winds, becoming variable.

Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun., warmer Sun. in n. and w., gentle to moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. Sun., fair, warmer in n.; gentle to moderate n. winds.

Ala.—Fair Sat. Sun., cloudy and warmer; gentle to moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Sat. Sun., cloudy; probably rain in n.; gentle to moderate s. to s. e. winds.

La.—Fair, warmer Sat., Sun., cloudy; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.

East. Tex.—Cloudy Sat., rain at night or Sun. in n., fair in s.; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

West. Tex.—Rain Sat. Sun., probably fair.

Utah.—Rain and slightly cooler Sat. Sun., fair.

Okla.—Cloudy Sat.; rain at night or Sun.

Ark.—Fair Sat. Sun., unsettled, probably rain.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. Sun., cloudy, probably rain.

Ohio—Fair Sat. Sun., cloudy; moderate s. winds.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun., cloudy, probably rain by night; moderate s. winds.

Ill.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun., cloudy; probably rain in s.; moderate s. winds.

L. Mich.—Fair, slightly warmer Sat. Sun., cloudy; moderate s. winds.

U. Mich.—Fair Sat.; warmer in n. Sun., unsettled, probably rain; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Wis.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun., cloudy; probably rain; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair Sat. Sun., cloudy, probably rain; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Iowa—Fair Sat.; warmer in e. Sun., unsettled, probably rain; cooler in w.

Mo.—Fair Sat.; warmer in e. Sun., unsettled, probably rain.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Sat. Sun., rain and cooler.

Neb.—Fair Sat. Sun., unsettled and somewhat cooler; probably rain.

Kan.—Cloudy Sat.; rain at night or Sun.; somewhat cooler Sun.

CARPET SALE STILL ON.

There Remain 662 Lots Which Will Be Disposed Of Today.

Interest was well sustained yesterday at the auction sale of carpets and rugs at the salesrooms of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company. Prices obtained showed in many instances a decided falling off from the regular Spring catalogue rates, although some goods proved good sellers at only slight reductions from the regular list.

Carlton Axminster rugs, 6 by 9 feet, sold at an average price of $7.25, against $9.80, the opening price at the beginning of the season. Alpine Axminster rugs, 27 by 52 inches, originally offered at $1.17½ each, went for 90 cents. Alpines, 9 by 12 feet, averaged slightly higher than earner in the sale, and yesterday were disposed of quickly. They ranged from $9 to $9.50 to purchasers, the regular price being $13.95. Katonah seamless velvet rugs, 9 by 12 feet, brought out some lively bidding, the auction prices realized running from $8.50 to $8.75. The regular price on this size was $11.15.

Hudson tapestry rugs, 9 by 12 feet, showed some advance over sales made earlier in the week, and brought close to $7 in most instances, the regular price being $8.35. There was a falling off in Colonial velvet rugs, 27 by 54 inches, the prices realized ranging from 90 cents to $1.15. This size opened in May last at $1.40. F-Palisade carpets showed a decline of 10 cents from the regular selling price of 49½ cents a yard.

This morning's sale begins with lot 2,056, covering velvet carpets. As there are 662 lots to be disposed of today, it will probably be necessary to hold a night session. If all of the offerings cannot be disposed of by tonight, the balance will be sold Monday morning. The Spring, 1915, offerings will be displayed and prices announced by the Smith Company on Monday, provided the auction is finished.

WIDE SKIRTS HELP MILLS.

Changing Styles Brighten Skies for Cotton Goods Makers.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 30.—Women show a tendency to wear wider skirts, and in consequence manufacturers here of cotton goods believe that the trade outlook is brightening. Treasurer Borden of the Parker Mills, after the annual meeting today, discussed the business situation. The war, he said, had at the outset affected trade of all kinds, and had depreciated the values of cotton and cotton goods. The prices now being offered for goods, he said, did not represent the cost of their manufacture. If the cotton that the Parker Mills had on hand had been the sort used by printcloth mills the shrinkage in value since the war began would have amounted to $3,000 a day.

Then Mr. Borden referred to the change in styles, and said that as women once more were wearing underskirts, the situation of the mills should improve. If a satisfactory price could be obtained for goods now, mills, he said, would make money.

Fred W. Easton, who is a mill Director, said that the change in styles had improved the outlook for fine goods mills. The decline in business of the fine goods mills began with the adoption of the style of narrow skirts for women.

The financial statement presented at the annual meeting today of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company showed a surplus of $323,074.59, compared with $169,455.35 a year ago. The sum of $128,000, 10½ per cent on the capital of $1,200,000, was paid out in dividends. The Sagamore Manufacturing Company manufactures satins and plain goods.

At the meeting of the Parker Mills, which manufacture fine goods, a net debt of $224,481 08 was shown, as compared with $191,487.47 a year ago, an increase of $33,052.61.

Balmacaan Overcoatings.

The demand for balmacaan overcoatings is the one feature of trading in the men's wear primary market. These cloths are of the fleecy sort in modified designs. This business is expected to stretch well into next month if not up to Dec. 1. The mills will, consequently, be forced to operate much later than is usually the case on this class of merchandise. Duplicate business for Spring received from the clothiers is not regarded generally as very satisfactory, but in some instances it is better than was at first expected.

To Buy Horses for France.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 30.—Silas A. Morse, a livery keeper, and known all over the country as an expert on horses, has been asked by agents for the French Government to purchase 4,000 American-bred horses for the French Army. The horses are to be rounded up and shipped in 400 lots, the first shipment to be made within ten days. The average price per head is not to be more than $150.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 30.—Incorporated today:

Fifth Avenue Commercial Co., warehousemen, commission and selling agents, $200,000. J. J. Wilckens, H. M. Haelsloop, W. F. Zeelmer, 157 Purdy St., Long Island City.

James Interurban Corpn., realty, brokerage; $100,000. W. L. and J. C. Farrell, A. H. Spaulding, 575 Atlantic Av., B'klyn.

Old Colony Press, $50,000; Louis Kaess, G. N. Whitney, Nelson Roberts, 1,400 B'way.

Reed-Buffalo Realty Co., $50,000; W. H. Means, Horace and W. W. Reed, Buffalo.

Agricultural Products Corpn., Cape Vincent, $40,000; J. R. Kilborn, R. J. J. Newman, E. N. Jackson.

W. P. Seaver, Inc., bridges, structural work, steel plates, $10,000. Carl Hartzellus, F. A. Gill, Harry Gillen, White Plains.

Delamater Auto Sales Co., $10,000. Anna K. Frank, John Wood, Jr., J. W. Delamater, 1,677 B'way.

Genare Blouse Co., $5,000. J. H. Greenberg, George Gill, Herman Rosenberg, 130 W. 113th.

Babcock's Express & Contracting, Co., $10,000; Edward E. Agnes, Harry G. Babcock, 439 W. 54 St.

Midland Products Corpn., import products from Birmingham, England, $10,000; Lewis M. Ludlow, William Roe, W. Nichols, J. Judd Mason, 260 W. Bway.

Debevoise Holding Corp'n, realty, construction, $10,000; Nora N. Oetjen, Francis Gilbert, A. L. Hillyard, 412 Throop Av., B'klyn.

Adolf Gross, Inc., leather findings, shoe machine instruments, $5,000; Samuel and Adolf Gross, Jacob Klein, 108 Central Av., B'klyn.

Empire Concrete Shingle Co., Buffalo, $40,000; F. and C. Hipp, W. H. Snyder, A. L. Watson & Co., Richmond, dry goods, groceries, meats, hardware, $5,000; C. L. Agnes, K. and W. R. Watson, Westerleigh, S. I.

United States Purchasing corp'n, mining, manufacturing, farming, $10,000; Oli S. Iwolbarst, C. N. Posenick, A. S. Bacon, 46 Cedar St.

Algus Co., wines, liquors, $25,000; T. Kensett, Wheeler William Schaefer, George J. Foley, 259 65 St., B'klyn.

A. Bernstein's Son & Co., millinery, $6,000; Charles A. Muller, Samuel Bernstein, 76 W. 110 St.

Leibowitz Wool Stock Co., $5,000; Herman Zeenkes, H. J. Mendets, D. J. Leibowitz, 382 Bway.

Bliner-Reichard R'lty Co., $6,000; Susan Reichard, Jack and David Bliner, 446 E. 171 St.

Rochester Monitor Co., Rochester, machine shop, foundry, $30,000; S. A. Thomas, B. D. Straight, J. S. Avery.

Authorization: International Filter Co., Chicago, Ills., $2,500; Rep. H. O. Coughlan, 5c Nassau St.

Voluntary dissolutions: Universal Candy Co., B'klyn; Fly Ribbon Manufacturing Co., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 30.—Charters filed today:

Embyor Corp., Newark; real estate; $25,000. D. Arthur Inglis, Ridgefield Park; Frank Shay, Newark; Frank Drake, Nutley.

Aluminum Plated Ware Co., Newark; $100,000. P. Charles Stone, Phila.; James H. Opp, Newark; Edward E. Sturges, New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Oct. 30.—Charters filed today:

Celia Phos. Co., New York; $500; to acquire the patent on a beverage known as Celiaphos; John A. Allan, New York; George L. Todd, Westfield, N. J.; Joseph Hover, Hackensack, N. J.

Caeni Cachi Hydraulic Mines Co., New York; $250,000; B. H. Waddell, Ansel M. Mascher of New York; A. A. Kelley, Montclair, N. J.

Weekly Failures.

Bradstreet's reports 339 business failures in the United States during the week, against 336 for the previous week. The Middle States had 108, New England 34, Southern 90, Western 61, Northwestern 12, and Far Western 34. Canada had 51, against 64 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..6 6/8@4 per cent. for the best names
Thursday..6@7 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Extension on Blanket Orders.

The concern, that secured the major share of the foreign contracts placed in this market for blankets is now understood to be negotiating for an extension of time on the filling of the orders. The original specifications called for the delivery of up to 1,500,000 blankets on Nov. 7, it is said, but this time has been prolonged to Nov. 15, by the concern here, although the foreign Government has yet to ratify the action. The twenty-six mills which are engaged on this order are reported to have completed up to the present time about 200,000 blankets.

***

Scarcity of Woolen Underwear.

Underwear factors are busied for the most part at present in turning out goods for the warring nations. The domestic demand offers little feature, although the amount of belated orders which will be placed is expected to reach a large figure. As sellers now regard the situation, a scarcity of merchandise should develop a little later on when the retailers turn in their duplicates and find a number of the mills occupied on foreign contracts. This shortage, it is said, is most likely to occur on woolen goods, stocks of which are thought to be very low because of the conservative buying on the part of the retailers earlier in the season.

***

Women Making Over Gowns.

There is a large falling off reported in the business being placed by the dressmakers' supply houses. This is considered a rather striking example of the wave of economy that is sweeping over the country. The supply houses enjoyed prosperous times for a number of years, and, from a credit standpoint, were put down as very good risks. Where orders formerly called for large amounts, at the present time they consist of cuts and sample ends. The explanation given for this restriction in the demand is that women are making over their old clothes instead of buying new garments. All that is needed is a small piece of material for lining or decoration to freshen up the suit that did duty last Fall.

***

Coffee Roasters' Convention.

Because of the highly successful meeting at Cincinnati last year, more than usual interest is being shown in the coffee trade this year in the convention of the National Coffee Roasters' Association that will be held in New Orleans from Nov. 16 to 19. A large attendance of roasters and jobbers from this city and Boston is anticipated, and special parlor cars have been engaged to transport this contingent. A special train will be run from Chicago to the scene of the convention to carry the delegation from that city, Duluth, the Twin Cities, St. Louis, and other western points. Entertainment features such as can be had in no other American city are promised by the New Orleans members in charge of the convention arrangements, and a fund of $5,000 has already been subscribed to this end. The special which will carry the New York and Boston members will leave the Pennsylvania Station in this city on Nov. 14 at 4:35 P. M.

***

Sateens Sell Well.

Some big contract sales of sateens were put through yesterday in the gray goods market for delivery in 1915. The mills apparently covered themselves as far ahead on these fabrics as they cared to at current figures, for several bids for them were refused. While the prices got for the goods were lower than they would be under more normal conditions, it is said that on certain of the low grades advances of an eighth of a cent a yard were obtained. Sheetings were not overactive, though a fair business was done on them at prices that were more attractive to the buyers than to the mills. For instance, 36-inch, 48-square, 4-yard sheetings are now available at 4¼ cents, whereas 6 cents is considered a fair price for them when things are going smoothly. Fine-yarn goods are none too active, buyers apparently thinking them too high despite the softening tendencies which began to manifest themselves recently.

***

Not Much Chance for Cotton Bags.

Despite efforts made here to encourage the use of cotton bags among shippers of sugar, coffee, grain, and other products in place of jute containers, it is not thought that the change will be made generally. Some firms may emulate the examples of certain western houses and use cotton bags for advertising purposes, but sentiment among the coffee roasters in this city seems strongly in favor of a continuation of the use of burlap containers where such containers are needed. It is shown that in the case of 100-pound bags the use of cotton would increase the price about two cents a bag, which amount, though small in itself, would be considerable of a drain on the roasters in the course of a year. It is denied that this difference could be passed on to the consumer, and it is asserted instead that it would be a difference large enough to injure business for patriotic roasters if the whole trade did not make the change. It was further brought out that it would take 12,500 one-pound bags, suitable for retail packing, to use up a single bale of cotton.

***

Cheaper Gloves Cleaned Out.

The strike in Gloversville and the interruption which imports suffered will bring about a shortage of gloves available for the holiday trade. The cheaper grades are fairly well cleaned up at the present time and the finer class of merchandise is scarce because no skins suitable for their manufacture can be brought into this country. Even if the strike were to be called off at once, not more than 20 per cent. of the goods necessary for the holiday season could be made up in time. The labor trouble, however, has not materially changed the situation, since it is reliably reported that the operatives would not have had work for more than ten weeks even if there had been peace in the industry. The reason for this is the shortage of leather. Up to the present time the retailers have had enough goods for their needs, but the demand was very small owing to the warm weather. Cold weather should see the supply exhausted. Inquiries are being received in the local market from purchasing agents for foreign Governments for knitted goods made of wool or cotton. So far, it seems, no substantial orders of this nature have been placed.

***

Printcloths Still Active.

Buyers of printcloths continued to do things in the local market yesterday, and prices stiffened further as a result. The demand is broadening steadily, and good business is expected for some time to come. A good part of yesterday's trading was confined to goods for this year's delivery because the mills were not content to trade ahead to any extent on some constructions at prevailing prices. There was a good movement of 39-inch 80 squares for 1914 shipment at 5⅝ cents, while 68-72s in the same width moved well for similar delivery at 4¼ cents. Buyers also took good quantities of 38½-inch 64-60s at 3⅝ for November-December delivery, and some mills were asking 3⅞ cents for them. There was not enough trading done on them at that figure, however, to make it the market price. Several large lots of 38½-inch 60-48s were disposed of for January-April delivery at 5¼ cents, but later this figure was refused for 1915 delivery and asked for 1914 shipment. Some good trading on 38½-inch 60-52s was also done at 3⅝ cents for near-by and future delivery. Narrow goods were neglected. The quotations:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c
39-inch, 72—76s	5c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c
38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c
38½-inch, 60-52s	3¾c
38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c
27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

COTTON DEMAND BETTER.

Reopening of Exchange Contingent Upon Transfer of Pell Holdings.

E. M. Weld, Chairman of the Conference Committee of the Cotton Exchange, which has been working for an early opening of the board, said yesterday that the announcement of the date of the opening would probably be made immediately if the 8,000 bales on the books of the failed firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co. could be transferred to the syndicate being formed to handle outstanding contracts. A banking syndicate has pledged $1,300,000 to brokers who need assistance in carrying old contracts after the Exchange opens, and the Pell holdings form the most important obstacle to the syndicate's plan. It is expected that a court order will be sought for the transfer of the cotton to the syndicate within a few days.

Evidence was given in the spot cotton market yesterday that the demand is widening in Europe. It was learned that the Russian Government, through an agent here, was trying to contract for the purchase and immediate shipment by way of Archangel of 40,000 bales, at a total cost of about $1,200,000. Several trust companies were asked to finance the deal, security being promised through the deposit by the Imperial Bank of Russia with a chosen agency in Russia of collateral for the loan in the form of high-grade securities. The negotiations were not completed as far as could be learned. Buying for English spinners was reported from the South to be proceeding on a substantial scale.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arnstein, Robert, and Isaac Cohen—M. Miller, $624.

Anderson, Karl A.—White Co., $158.

Amidon, Georgianna M., executrix—N. D. Lawton, $30,917.

American Angular Drill Corporation and John M. Coleman—W. M. Heim, $582.

Abd-el-Nour, Caesar—Commercial Trades Co., $124.

Amalgamated Sales Corporation, Inc.—A. W. Shaw Co., $101.

Bowe, Frank F.—H. M. Bowe, $403.

Barry, Harry J.—G. H. Mullen et al., $110.

Same—Banister Realty Co., $133.

Bougher, Charles S.—E. M. Greisheimer, $191.

Brandner, John—D. N. Nevius, $238.

Beilis, Abraham, and Philip Alterman—S. Cohen, $298.

Batten, Thomas—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $123.

Burch, George B.—J. J. Kenney, $1,121.

Cuna, Louis E.—Tobacco Production Co., $143.

Beacon Photoplay Co.—Berland Construction Corporation, $479.

Ball, John O.—R. Grafton, $7,610.

Connors, Patrick—Colson, $1,256.

Ciauculo, Rosina, and Giuseppe Battaro—People, &c., $200.

Casartelli, Louis M.—City of New York, $124.

Cotton, Ruby L.—R. Clinton, $191.

Cloran, Glen L.—C. H. Brooks, $256.

Callahan, Thomas—W. Klein, $238.

Cohen, Elias A.—B. C. Miller & Son, Inc., $577.

City of New York—Northern Bank of New York, $135.

Cohen, Philip, and Fannie Bogin—People, &c., $400.

Choder, Louis—New York Railways Co., costs, $108.

Doelger, Joseph—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $406.

Deacon, Wm. H.—I. W. & C. Horn Co., $222.

Dowling, Catherine, and Ferdinand S. Ferguson, Jr.—J. C. Jentzer, $183.

Dolores Mines Co. and Mines Co. of America—E. D. Lachman, $8,033.

Eldridge, Albert A.—Jeremiah Crane, $333.

Same—V. Crane, $300.

Donley, John H.—Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., $1,533.

Ellis, Hannah—P. Schneider, $551.

Erie Railroad Co.—M. K. Haus, $1,583.

Albright Co. of America—A. T. Schwarz, $292.

E. R. Sheppard Mfg. Co.—P. Tushnett et al., $234.

East, Edgar P.—G. R. Strine, $2,073.

Farrell, Wm. F.—Stewart Distilling Co., $101.

Franklin's, Inc.—C. T. Howey, $438.

Fulton Albert Corp.—Cornell Lumber Co., $140.

Gerken, John M.—F. L. Lowenfels, $268.

Gegin, Mary—A. Elting et al., $170.

Golden Sunset Mfg. Co.—Lamb Co., $106.

Hopwood, Everard B.—L. G. Hart, $296.

Heath, Hamilton—P. M. Fraser, $528.

Same—W. F. Schwalb, $175.

Same—Paul Fraser, $206.

Jarrott, John W.—M. Kenin, $316.

Isaac, Moe A.—Spiro Co., $272.

Kutz, Frederick B., Ambrose Kutz, and John Kaiser—N. Gould, $1,178.

Kelley, Thomas E.—J. Greenwood, $578.

London Construction Co., Louis Gunset, and Louis London—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co., $519.

Lubofsky, Jacob, gdn.—City of N. Y., $127.

Lancaster, James H.—H. W. Lorenz, $123.

Lordley, Rupert L.—A. H. Westervelt, $112.

Lantry, John—H. C. Neuwirth, $300.

Levitan, Benjamin W.—J. H. Wilmer, $1,130.

Meyer, Frederick and Agnes—J. J. Mayer, $153.

Macleod, Archibald D.—A. M. Patterson, $278.

Mark, Mitchel H.—H. J. Halle, $4,742.

Mercantile Bonding and Ins. Co.—C. H. Schultz, $8,162.

Miller, Donald H.—W. J. Hardy et al., $102.

Musacchia, Biagio—Woodbury G. Langdon, Inc., $187.

Meyer, John—M. Rosenfield et al., $127.

Meeker, Lillian B.—O'Neill Adams Co., $148.

Nosol, Abe—J. Reser, $157.

Nolk, Helen—A. Feroile, $2,148.

Orr, Marie W., executrix—H. S. Orr et al., $188.

O'Brien, Thomas W.—Luytles Bros., $133.

Provident Loan Society—W. A. Keddie, $3,114.

Pariaghy, Princess Lwoff—S. J. Bloomingdale et al., $201.

Parisi, Giovanni—W. Jay, $9,034.

Purdy, Rubin—J. I. Steinberg, $417.

O'Neill, William J. F. and William Speeden—American Angular Drill Co., $141.

O'Donovan, Alfred J.—J. K. Stiefel & Co., $3,851.

Parudeci, Ida, and Giuseppe Battaro—People, &c., $200.

Rosenthal, Moses—T. B. Sayre, $243.

Russell, Calier L.—C. Charlton, $1,291.

Rabinowitz, Samuel, and Harry Din—American Felt Co., $241.

Robbins, Frederick T., and George H. Drasser—Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Inc., $106.

Robertson, Joseph A.—Monolith Realty Co., $432.

Royal Antiseptic Toothpick Co., Inc.—F. Kupferstein, $529.

Ryan, James J., and James H. Higgins—S. Greene, $1,345.

Specht, Augustus R.—I. Gellert, $1,112.

Strother, Ida, adm.—J. M. Dumproof et al., $2,955.

Standard Transit Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $126.

Simonson, Louis—G. Greenberg et al., $506.

Schwartz, Rudolph—K. Koken et al., $1,354.

Sacklow, William—Peter Barrett Mfg. Co., $101.

Scatto, Ottairo—J. W. Cushman & Co., $195.

Silvera, Manuel—J. A. Hayden, $197.

Standard Damp Proofing and Roofing Co., Flora Schreiber and Mooney Schreiber—Barrett Mfg. Co., $2,634.

Selner, Emilie—Realty Purchasing Mortgage Corp., $130.

Tracy, Thomas J.—W. H. Hussey et al., $615.

Teale, Eleanor—M. Cowperthwaite, $180.

Tenenbaum, Bennie—L. M. Price et al., $145.

Vitale, Marie—W. Crovello, $3,581.

Williams, John—Hudson Refrigerator Co., $137.

Wasserbach, John C.—H. D. Gladstone, $117.

Withington, Irving P.—G. J. Olsson, $125.

Willis, H. Rogers, Inc.—T. Rhode, $126.

Windsor Contracting Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $154.

In Bronx County.

A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.—H. D. Bahr, $215.

Same—American Iron Supply Co., $282.

Amdur, Ellis L.—Westchester Avenue Bank, $1,439.

Brown-Weiss Realties and Frederick Brown—E. E. Clapp, $781.

Bait, Joseph—B. Shapiro, $536.

Cerbone, Francisco—Frank Gass, Inc., $930.

Casman, William P.—Union Trust Co., $189.

Edmundson, George W.—T. Giordano, $114.

Hay Foundry and Iron Works—J. Jacobsen, $639.

Harodas, Martin, and Maurice Abom—S. Kandel, $123.

Lowenstein, Mike—Smith & Nessle Co., Inc., $177.

Meyer, Albert F.—George Liss & Co., $175.

Panos, Horakaky—McDermott Dairy Co., $125.

Talty, Michael P.—Larkin Lumber Co., $236.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Torbert, Edward A.—E. C. Broenniman, Aug. 28, 1913, $106.

American Meter Co.—H. Dusenbury, July 3, 1913, $4,131.

Coldio, Paul V.—J. Bierman, Sept. 26, 1904, $126.

Genslet, Morris and Clara—A. Klein, March 26, 1913, $169.

Geller, Isadore—A. S. Unger et al., Oct. 17, 1914, $102.

Levering, Richmond—S. Minturn, Oct. 26, 1914, $1,012.

Michelisky, Samuel and Mandel Finkelstein—D. C. Kassel, Oct. 15, 1914, $1,143.

Price, Everett M.—A. Buchsbaum Co., Oct. 1, 1914, $479.

Ryan Construction Co. and Patrick Ryan—Carnegie Trust Co., Aug. 5, 1911, $47,202.

Ryan, Patrick—City of N. Y., Nov.

CROKER FIRES HOME FOR DINNER GUESTS

Ex-Chief Burns Up Room at Housewarming to Prove Building Fireproof.

FEAST IN ADJOINING ROOM

Prevention Experts and Insurance Men Partake of Hospitality. Family Sleeps Near Flames.

Edward F. Croker, one time Chief of the Fire Department of New York, gave a housewarming at his new house at Long Beach yesterday. Incidentally he set his house on fire—did it deliberately—and then asked his 150 guests to sit down to an elaborate dinner without doing more than closing the door to the room in which the fire was raging. He did not send out a fire alarm, yet there is a good fire department in Long Beach with a membership ready to render efficient service when flames threaten anybody's residence. The members felt hurt that the ex-Fire Chief had ignored them when the news got about that a fire was still raging in Mr. Croker's residence; that he did not want any help to put it out; in fact would not allow any one to try to stop it. The sacrificed room will not be opened until this morning, when he will have a photograph of the interior taken. There is no insurance on the property.

One of Mr. Croker's hobbies is fire prevention. He has for some time insisted that fires in residences were things that could be controlled, if they could not be absolutely prevented, and built a house to prove it, and, incidentally, to live in. It is in his belief the only absolutely fireproof and unburnable building in the world. He gave his house-warming to prove it.

Mr. Croker's guests included his old Fire Commissioner, John Scannell, architect and builders of the house, Richard Harding of the Board of Examiners of this city, members of the Board of Underwriters, Presidents of a number of fire insurance companies, professors from Columbia University, and a number of men who have made a study of fire prevention, as well as a couple of score of his immediate neighbors.

Dinner was served in a large room on the second floor. The blaze was staged in the next room. There were successes. Before his guests sat down to dinner Mr. Croker showed them the next room and pointed with pride to a pile of inflammable material stowed under an antiquated bedstead, in turn covered with a mattress heaped with filmy stuff that was to be the feast for the flames. The room was not fitted with his best set of furniture, but it did have a lot of old chairs and tables. The ex-Chief then recklessly poured over the collection a couple of gallons of gasoline.

Finally, as a sort of appetizer, he explained to his guests that during the last year there had been a loss from useless fires in residences on Long Island of more than $2,000,000. That was a sort of sauce for the dinner whose savory odors were beginning to reach the nostrils of his guests. Then he stepped back into the room, touched a match to the mass of stuff under the old bed, threw a wisp of the burning material over the gasoline-spattered furniture, saw that the blaze was a furious one, and then remarked:

"Gentlemen, dinner is served."

Mr. Croker set his house on fire at 4:35 P. M., and at 6 o'clock climbed a ladder and took a look at things. He found the fire "burning beautifully," he assured his friends, adding that it could not possibly do any damage, and that he and his family proposed to go to sleep as usual with the fire burning. If it has not burned itself out by this morning he will go to the room and extinguish it.

The guests agreed with the Chief that the blaze was a success, and that it hadn't damaged anything he did not intend it to damage. Further, they were of the unanimous opinion that he had achieved something in the way of a house-warming that was without a parallel. Then they left Mr. Croker and his family to their fire.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

48—T. B. Coppage v. Kansas.—Submitted.
19—Minidoka & S. W. R. R. v. US.—Argument continued.
28—South Covington & Cincinnati Street Ry. v. City of Covington.—Argument commenced.
33—William Rabb v. Louisiana.—Submitted.
34—Ephraim Simon v. Southern Ry.—Passed temporarily.
36—Twin Falls Canal Co. v. Idaho.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned until Monday.
Call for Nov. 2, 30-34, 41, 45, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

Mary F. Meagher, respt., v. George A. Hearn et al., applts.; Johanna Lesem, respt., v. Mutual Life Ins. Co., applt.; J. Otis Magee-with, respt., v. Andrew Mehler, applt.; John McGrean, respt., v. Peter Gardimale, applt.; Annie O'Donnell, respt., v. Cauldwell-Wingate Co., applt.; Julius Oppenheimer, respt., v. Henry C. Freeman, applt. —Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis Fontanella, applt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles Kaye, respt., v. Emil Stern, applt. —Determination affirmed, with costs.

Elizabeth Goodenough, applt., v. Wood-Harmon Warranty Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Sophie Sweden, respt., v. Erie R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting.)

William Rupp, respt., v. same, applts.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $1,000; in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs, (Scott and Hotchkiss, JJ., voting for reversal on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.) Settle order on notice.

William Rupp, respt., v. same, applts.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $1,000, in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs, (Scott and Hotchkiss, JJ., dissenting and voting for reversal on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.) Settle order on notice.

Max D. Blum, respt., v. Alliance Ins. Co. of Phila., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Same v. same.—Motion denied. Settle order on notice.

Mutual Life Ins. Co., respt., v. Melvin Stephens, applt.; Lulu F. Adams, respt., v. Florence Constantine, applt.; Edward C. Vick, respt., v. Federal Biscuit Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Alice G. Rycroft, applt., v. George B. Post, Jr., respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Grace G. Dickinson, respt., v. Cornell University Club, applt.; Benjamin Weiskragen, respt., v. John Heichel, applt.; G. Douglass Greene, respt., v. Francis Waddington, applt.; Brody, Adler & Koch Co., applt., v. Bella W. Hochstadter & ano., respts.—Judgment and orders affirmed with costs.

Geo. E. Faulhaber, applt., v. Geo. C. Kline, respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Edwd. Byrnes, respt., v. Fifth Av. Coach Co., applt.; Walter Byrnes v. Same.—Judgments and orders reversed, new trials ordered, costs to applts., to abide event on the ground that the verdicts were against the weight of evidence. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Settle orders on notice.

Abraham Jacobs, applt., v. Robert H. Tietenberg, respt.; Oscar Hammerstein, respt., v. Florence Constantine, applt.; Mary A. G. Jennings, respt., v. Martin Tully Const. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

Peo. ex rel. Karoly Z. Horvay, respt., v. Board of Education, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Edwd. L. Amundson, applt., v. Wm. G. Strachler, respt.; Wm. T. Marsh, respt., v. Marshall E. Ward, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Grace L. Chandler, respt., v. Byron Chandler, applt.—Order modified as stated in order and as modified affirmed without costs.

Frank H. Tuthill, respt., v. Margaret E. Forbes, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Helene Briastre, applt., v. Union Dime Savgs. Inst., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Joseph Hall, respt., v. Morris Garfinkel. David Rosing, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted.

Re Thos. T. Eckert, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Charlotte Lancon, respt., v. Geo. L. Lancon, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

B. Chas. Canet, applt., v. Higbie Smith, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order for examination modified as stated in opinion.

Re Wm. B. Lawrence.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Rebecca Farber, respt., v. Hyman Farber, applt.; Joseph Graf, Joseph respt., v. Bonwit Realty Co., applt.; Everett House, respt., v. Fredk. D. Clayton, applt.; Walter Weston v. James F. Weston, respt.; re Alexander Thain, applt.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Alfred W. McCann, respt., v. Culter Williams Co., applt.; Comm. Adv. Assn. v. same. —Orders modified by striking out provision excluding testimony, and as modified affirmed without costs.

Beekman Estate, respt., v. Mary C. Foster, applt.; Mary Levy, respt., v. Comm. Travelers' Accident Assn., applt.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

The Lamson Co., respt., v. Butler & Maclaren, applts.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs.

Mae A. Sullivan, respt., v. Arthur I. Hoe, applt.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to applt.

Moses A. Sawyer, applt., v. Edmund N. Stone, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Vito Panto, applt., v. Christian Jacobs Fireproofing Co., respt.—Order modified by granting motion to dismiss on payment of costs, and as so modified affirmed without costs.

Re Thos. F. Farrell, applt., v. Wm. Williams, respt.; People ex rel. Home Bureau, applt., vs. Geo. H. Hall, Commr., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Chas. E. Levy, applt., v. Guardian Trust Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Frank Lanza, respt., v. Southern Pacific Co., applt.; Oceanic Investing Co., respt., v. 28 St. & 7 Av. Realty Co., applt.; People ex rel. Benjamin E. Moore, respt., v. John Dooley, as Pres., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Richard Weingart, respt., v. Mutual Life Ins. Co., applt.—Order modified by striking out the first item, requiring the bill of particulars, and as modified affirmed without costs.

Mary E. Shiebler, respt., v. Marvin Shiebler, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Maurice Goldstein v. Jhn. J. Murphy; People ex rel. Jas. Wilkinson v. Edgar V. Frothingham; Clara Tonessen v. City of N. Y.; Simeon M. Barber v. Geo. F. Quelet—Motions granted, with $10 costs; orders filed.

Metropolitan Trust Co. v. Long Acre El. Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs; order filed.

Star Finance Co. v. Patrick J. Hickey; Same v. Henry J. Entriken; Julia Keel v. Jobson & Gifford.—Motions granted unless appit. complies with terms stated in order.

Michael Nicolet v. Helen L. Friedman.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Alice L. Ripley v. Guaranty Trust Co.—Motion granted unless appit. complies with terms stated in order.

Lillie M. Medley v. 5th Av. Coach Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

People v. Ida Von Clausen; Same v. Alfred Ottenheimer; Same v. Geo. Dabney; Same v. Wm. Ehrlich.—Motions granted.

John H. Edwards v. F. W. Carlin Co.; Frank Skidmore v. Foundry Iron Works; John A. Kingsbury v. Geo. Steiner; People v. Knickerbocker Dairy Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Browning King & Co. v. Henry Blau; Silas Folker and Home Title Ins. Co. v. Minnie Bojinsky v. Joel Berkowitz.—Applications denied, with $10 costs.

Jacob Sackheim v. William O. Pigeeron.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Chas. Young v. Anna M. Blake.—Motion denied.

People v. Benjm. F. Thomas.—Time extended to Nov. 10.

Julia M. C. Lawrence v. Keith W. Morris; same v. Hilda C. E. Morris.—Applications granted.

Max Blum v. Franklin Ins. Co.; same v. Liverpool, London & Globe Co.; same v. Potomac Ins. Co.—Motions denied, with $10 costs in each case.

Oceanic Investing Co. v. 28th St. & 7th Av. Co.—Motion granted on condition that appellant serve the printed papers and put the case on calendar for Nov. 6.

Sidney M. Teeter v. Anna K. Daniel.—Motion denied.

Re Patrick Lilly.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re Voron & Chait, Inc.—Motion granted.

Re J. Quintus Cohen.—Referred to official referee.

Re Maxwell R. Slutzkin.—Referred to official referee.

Carrie A. Lichenstein v. Augusta Aiken Ry. Co.—Motion granted so far as to stay entry of any judgment until determination of appeal.

DAY CALENDAR.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Donnelly, J. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Underhill< Walk—Otterbridge Harsey. Brandt<Kelly—A M Levy. Equit Tr Co<Fleischmann Realty Co—Cambridge Levingston. Milkenifer<Leo—Edw'd J Wagstaff.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Leonard Sheet Metal Wks<Langdon—John H Rogan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Jacob Starkman<Margaret Jane Crawford—Jacob Katz. Walter F. Bialsdell<Bernhard Fink—Francis P. Kenney. Hayer Katzenberg< Abraham Storch—Max Alexander. American Sav Bank<Samuel H Newberger—Wm P Rooney. Columbia Trust Co<Mayfield Const Co—James C McGuire.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Emma C Matthewson<Christian Ogle—Francis P Kenny.

KINGS COUNTY:

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

James E. Andrews, respdt., v. George Cohen, applt.—Order modifying injunction settled and signed.

Fred L. Conroy, respdt., v. Standard Mail Order Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

James Cox, respdt., v. Nassau Elect. RR. Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

John J. Curtin, respdt., v. Clarkson & Ford Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Edith A. Dietz, respdt., v. John Dietz, applt., —Order reversed without costs, and matter remitted to the Special Term, where the plaintiff may have an opportunity to file answering affidavits, and be heard on the question of a change of venue for the convenience of witnesses.

Eliza J. Filkins, respdt., v. John Wehlberg, applt.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs.

William H. Hastrich, individually and as executor, applt., v. Paul M. Pilcher et al., respdts.—Order in so far as appealed from by plaintiff reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements to plaintiff-appellant, and order modified by reducing the amount of the undertaking to be given on appeal to $1,500, and by striking out of the order the words "including their respective counsel fees herein, and for the payment and satisfaction of all claims and legacies finally found to be due and payable to the creditors and persons interested in said estate other than Peter Ungerland and John Ungerland, who have each received their alleged share." The said undertaking may be given within ten days after the entry of the order upon this decision, and shall be approved as to the form thereof by a Justice of this court.

Eliza Heinrich, as exectx., respdt., v. First National Bank of Middletown, N. Y., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Re judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Lizzie D. Affleck and James G. Affleck, as trustees, &c. Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester Co. affirmed, with costs, payable out of the estate.

Henry P. Journeay, respdt., v. Calmon Hurwitz and Rachel Hurwitz, applts.—Order of County Court of Kings affirmed, with $10 costs.

Elbert C. Livingston, respdt., v. C. Milton Rogers et al., applts.—Interlocutory judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Mechanics' Bank, respdt.-applt., v. CNY, applt.-respdt.—Judgment and order affirmed, without costs.

Johanna Miller Moosman, as admx., &c., applt., v. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R., respdt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs.

People, respdts., v. Francesco Criscuol, applt.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Kings reversed and new trial ordered.

People, respdts., v. Edward Le Compte, applt.—Judgment of City Magistrate and order of County Court of Queens affirming the same are reversed and a new trial ordered.

Lilla Radclyffe-Dugmore, applt., v. Great Neck Shores Corp., respdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 cost..

William J. Rague, applt., v. New York Evening Journal Pub. Co., respdt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and motion for judgment granted, with $10 costs.

Eunice Schermiller Schmidt, applt., v. John F. Brennan and Edward Valentine, respdts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Louis Speath, applt., v. John G. Gasteiger and John. W. Gasteiger, applts.—Order affirmed, without costs.

Henry George Thomnson, an infant, respdt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Tisdale Lumber Co., pl'ff, v. Read Realty Co., applt., Gustave A. Cooper, respdt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event, unless Defendant shall stipulate within twenty days to reduce the judgment by deducting therefrom $273, which sum represents interest laid upon interest on the claim; in which event the judgment so modified is affirmed, with costs.

Rose Trupiano, an infant, respdt., v. Michael Trupiano, applt. Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Minnie R. Vickers, admx., as respdt., v. Midtown Contracting Co., Inc., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Joseph M. Wright, respdt., v. Arthur B. Clark, &c., et al., applts.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the final award of costs.

Ignacy Yaknlunas, respdt., v. N. Y. Bottle Box Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

DAY CALENDAR.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Motions; Part III.—Trials; Part—Trials; by calendar.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Manning, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Surrogates' Court.

No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Scott< University Hts Realty Co (2 cases)—Joseph R Truesdale. Wheeler<Hennessy—Emanuel B Cohen.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Scott<University Hts Realty Co—John W Stocker. Same<same—Same. August Eltzen<The Weiher Const Co—John W Stocker. Florence G Bryant<Frank Jacob Neuberger—Minor O Ross.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

At 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

87th St, 207 and 209 West, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.8, two 5-story flats; adjourned to Nov. 13.

1st Av, 1,026, n e corner of 56th St, 20x94, four-story tenement and store; F. C. Bamman against Rose Simon and others; Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney; W. R. Herrick, referee; due, $7,306.12; subject to a prior mtge. of $13,500; to the plaintiff for $18,500.

By Henry Brady.

1st Av, 1,028, e s, 20 ft n of 56th St, 20x94, four-story tenement and stores; F. C. Bamman against Rose Simon and others; Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney; J. A. Foley, referee; due $7,195.90; costs, &c., $120.15; subject to a prior mtge of $8,000; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

1st Av, 1,030, e s, 40 ft n of 56th St, 20x94, four-story tenement and store; same against same; same attorney; R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $6,872.50; taxes, &c., $120.15; subject to prior mortgage of $8,000; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

AT 3,208 3D AV.
By Charles A. Berrian.

187th St, 550 East, s e corner Lorillard Place, 100.1x22.5x100x24.5, five-story tenement; Kath. Gass against Joseph Falella and others; J. F. Donnelly, attorney; Oscar Igstaedter, referee; due, $2,924.32; taxes, &c., $220.10; subject to mtge. of $25,000; to the plaintiff for $30,100.

Creston Av, 2,819, w s, 124.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4, two-story dwelling; Hudson Trust Co. against Paul J. Exner Co. and others; Action 1; Hotz, Wm. F. S., attorneys; C. S. Marrin, referee; due, $2,722.57; taxes, &c., $219.94; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

Creston Av, 2,817, w s, 149.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $5,845.76; taxes, &c., $219.06; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

Creston Av, 2,821, w s, 99.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 3; same attorneys; same referee; due $5,843.76; taxes, &c., $219.90; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

165th St, 659 East, n s, 110.11 ft w of Trinity Av, 37.6x100, five-story flat and stores; Eliz. Schaefer against Bennedetta Piccirillo and others; Gerlach & S., attorneys; C. S. P. Kleeberg, referee; due, $31,383.43; taxes, &c., $660.54; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Henry Brady.

179th St, 820 East, s s, 78.2 ft e of Marmion Av, 16x75.3x36x75.2, four-story flat; Philip Rhinelander, executor, against C. K. Realty Co. and others; Miller & H., attorneys; Max Bendit, referee; due, $17,661.20; taxes, &c., $670; to the plaintiff for $25,000

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street Corner Leased to Studebaker Corporation—About $300,000 Involved —Sale of Old West Side Holding—Brooklyn Y. M. H. A. Buys Site.

An important lease in the Broadway automobile row section north of Times Square was closed yesterday when the Studebaker Corporation rented for a term of years the entire five-story automobile building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, covering a plot 50 by 120. The aggregate value of the lease will be about $300,000. The property was leased from the O. B. Potter Properties through the Cross & Brown Company.

The building has lately been occupied by the agency for the Lozier cars, but recently the Lozier company went into bankruptcy. At the present time it is being used for the sale of another make of motor vehicles. The new company intends to make extensive alterations to the structure.

The Studebaker concern has had its New York agency for some time in West Fifty-second Street and the leasing of the Broadway building is interesting at this time as showing the necessity of obtaining larger accommodations for the sale and display of its motor cars.

Sale of Old West Side Holding.

Hugh Getty, a builder, has acquired from the Ray estate the tenement property at 532 West Twenty-ninth Street. This is the first transfer of the property in close to a century.

The buyer holds title to the adjoining property, 526 to 530, and with the present purchase squares a plot 100 by 100 which will probably be improved with a warehouse. W. H. Archibald was the broker in the transaction.

Investors Buying Tenements.

An investor has purchased from H. W. Perleman and Jacob Moersfelder 231 East Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.5. The sellers acquired the property in a trade last Spring.

Brooklyn Y. M. H. A. Buys Site.

The Borough Park Young Men's Hebrew Association took title yesterday to a building located at Fifty-eighth Street and Fourteenth Avenue. This twelve-room house will be used as it is by the Y. M. H. A. of Borough Park till the Spring when the large building will be erected on the 120 by 100 feet of land to which the association also took title.

Bronx Sales.

Samuel A. Singerman has purchased for investment from Rachel Defino 225 and 227 East 204th Street, a six-story new-law tenement, on a plot 50 by 100. The building is within a half block from the main concourse. Alfred Olenick was the broker.

Brooklyn.

The Jerome Property Corporation has sold 365 Second Street, a two-story and basement private residence, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, on lot 18 by 100, for J. K. Vanderveer of Patchogue, N. Y., to a client for occupancy.

Alfred Muller has sold for W. J. T Lynch the property at 405 Westminster Road to a client for occupancy. This is the third sale of this same house since March, 1914, all of them being strictly cash sales negotiated by the above broker.

The Bulkley & Horton Company has sold 675 Gates Avenue, between Sumner and Throop Avenues, a two and one-half story store and flat, on a lot 20 by 100, for Mrs. L. O. Maunc to client.

Long Island.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company sold, at Valley Stream, to John Wranets a plot, 45 by 105, at Beverley and Cottage Parkways; to Nicholas McKenna a plot, 40 by 100, on Rockaway Avenue; at Oceanside to Bernard Hollman a plot, 40 by 100, on Oceanside Parkway; at Rosedale to J. C. Robinson a plot, 75 by 100, in Yale Court, and at E. Levy a plot, 40 by 100, on Rosedale Avenue; at Floral Park to Matthew McNiff a plot, 40 by 100, on Beech Street.

New Jersey.

The Rowland-Johnson Company has sold a plot, 40 by 110, on Barry Place, Passaic, for George Sykes to the Passaic Building Company; for P. V. R. Post, executor of the Speer estate, to the Peru Realty Corporation, twenty acres at Allwood, and for Nellie Clearwater a one-family house at 78 Lincoln Street, Passaic, to Mrs. Rose Whitlow.

Buys Suburban Home.

John Crawford has sold for the Moffatt estate to William M. Lybrand of Manhattan a modern fifteen-room concrete house and a garage on a plot, 100 by 194, fronting directly on Long Island Sound, at Shore Haven, Norwalk, Conn.

$478,300 for Queens Buildings.

During the last week in the Borough of Queens there were 111 applications for new buildings of an estimated cost of $401,000; fifty-seven applications for alterations of an estimated cost of $46,300, and thirty-four applications for plumbing permits of an estimated cost of $31,000, making the total estimated cost of operations for the week $478,300.

In the industrial section the largest improvements are planned by the Standard Oil Company. At the plant of Duryea Avenue and Newtown Creek there will be erected a three-story brick storage plant, at a cost of $125,000, and at the Division Street and the East River plant there will be erected an elevator plant, at a cost of $5,000.

To Foreclose Mortgage Against Church.

Lis pendens was filed yesterday against property on the south side of 108th Street, 95 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 75 by 100.11, in a suit brought by William A. Martin against the First United Presbyterian Church of New York to foreclose four mortgages aggregating $50,000 made by the defendant on April 30, 1908. Lachman & Goldsmith of 35 Nassau Street are attorneys for the plaintiff.

Protest by Varick Heirs.

The Board of Estimate received yesterday a communication from Susan Varick Knox, in behalf of about sixty of the collateral descendants of Col. Richard Varick, protesting against changing the name "Varick Street" to "South Seventh Avenue."

Commercial Leases.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have leased the ninth story of the Forty-second Street section of the Rogers-Peet Building, now in process of construction, to the Army and Navy Co-operative Company.

Nelson, Lee & Green leased for ten years the store on the arcade of the Longacre Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street, for the Longacre Land Company, William Everdale, Vice President, to the National Dollar Shirt Shops, Inc. The store leased measures 18 by 43 feet, with an area of 559 square feet, for which a rental of $21 a square foot per year is to be paid by the lessees.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for making over the old Perry Street Methodist Church at 132 and 134 Perry Street into an automobile storage warehouse for Seeman Brothers, at a cost of $13,000. Robert D. Kohn is the architect.

Trinity Court Building, a six-story office structure at 70 to 76 Trinity Place, hemmed on either side by the properties of the American Bank Note Company and the twenty-story United States Express Company Building, has been opdered sold by the Supreme Court in foreclosure proceedings. Joseph P. Day will conduct the sale on Nov. 6.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

St. Nicholas Av, e s, 569.1 ft n of 145th St, for a one-story store and dwelling, 25x78; Sonn Brothers, 149 Church St, owner; B. W. Levitan, 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $2,000.

Needham Av, s s, 150 ft e of Wilson Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20.4x36.8; Carmelo Cannatella, 1,421 Needham Av, owner; Joseph Zicardi, 3,360 Cruger Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

188d St, n e corner of Prospect Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x90; Flo Realty Co., (Jacob Bloom, 1,832 Clinton Av, President,) owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $45,000.

Seabury Place, n w corner of Charlotte St, for a five-story brick tenement, 102x122.8; Seabury Construction Co., (Isidore Robinson, 865 East 172d St, President,) owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $75,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Perry St, 132 and 134, to a one-story church; Seeman Brothers, 121 Hudson St, owner; R. D. Kohn, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost, $13,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ARDEN ST, 25, e s, 242 ft n of Nagle Av, 27x110; Hensle Construction Co. to Bromberg Realty Co., 133 East 34th St. (mtg $22,500,) Oct. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, n e corner of 177th St, 91.2x100; Carl S. Flanders to Howard O. Weaver, 32 Doremus Av, Ridgewood, N. J., (mtg $205,000,) Oct. 29.....$1

HANCOCK ST, 178, w s, 150.3 ft n of Houston St, 50.4x113.1x55.11x137.7; Emilie Verro to Frank S. Verro, 2,339 Benson Av, Brooklyn, ½ part, (mtg $58,000,) on whole, Oct. 14; attorneys, Levy & Frankenthaler, 37 Liberty St.....$1

JAMES ST, 95, w s, 75.1 ft s of Batavia St, 25.2x60; Felicia Campbell to Michael A. Rofrano, 11 Oliver St, or 198 Broadway, ½ part, (mtg $18,000,) Oct. 27.....$100

LEWIS ST, 82 and 84, e s, 185 ft s of Stanton St, 40x100; Theresa Lemmon to Janow Lubelski Unterstutzungs Verein, Inc., 110 Suffolk St. (mtg $12,000,) Aug. 3; attorney, Julius Hahn, 320 Fourth Av, Brooklyn.

MADISON ST, 34 and 36, s s, 59.8 ft w of James St, 37.6x50.2; Felicia Campbell to Michael A. Rofrano, 11 Oliver St, or 198 Broadway, ½ part, (mtg $18,000,) Oct. 27.....$100

MADISON AV, 532, n w corner of 54th St, 25.5x70; Washington E. Connor and U. S. Trust Co., executors, &c., of Louise Connor, to 532 Madison Avenue Co., 45 Wall St, Oct. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100,000

SAME PROPERTY; Washington E. and Jeannette Connor to same, Oct. 26; attorney, same.....$1

PERRY ST, n s, 86.7 ft e of West St, runs w 25.3 x n 87 x w 52.5 to e s of West St x n 25.3 x e 71.2 x 54.8 to beginning; Adelline M. Gibbes to Josephine A. Budke, at Clarkstown, N. Y., quitclaim, Feb. 10; attorney, E. V. Daily, 32 Nassau St.....$1

PERRY ST, 46, n s, 76.4 ft e of Eldridge St, 25x100; Harry Schuler to Emma Hirschenbaum, 88 Essex St, (mtg $25,000,) Aug. 13; address Emma Kirshenbaum, 56 Essex St.....$100

SULLIVAN ST, 97, e s, 75 ft n of Spring St, 25x65.11; Hugh F. Skelly to Aaron Wolff Jr., 18 West 72d St, Oct. 9; attorney, E. V. Daly, 32 Nassau St.....$100

THIRD AV, 1,423, s s, 225.3 ft e of Spring St, 25x100; Alex. Geiger to Louis A. Geiger, 804 West 108th St, ½ part, Oct. 29; attorneys, Eppstein & Rosenberg, 9 Cedar St.....$1

2D AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 128th St, 25x75; Edward Grotesclose, Jr., to Adolph P. Roesener, 340 East 93d St, (mtg $15,500,) all liens, June 16; attorney, E. R. Clark, 338 Fulton St, Jamaica, L. I.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Adolph P. Roesener to Fitzgerald Clark Corporation, 336 Fulton St, Jamaica, L. I., (mtg $15,500,) all liens, Oct. 30; attorney, same.....$1

6TH AV, e s, 23.2 ft s of 8th St, 22.9x80; A. Julian Fox to Martin Kuns, at Barryville, N. Y., (mtg $25,800,) Oct. 29; attorney, C. S. Amsel, 927 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$100

E ls, OF s ½ of LOT 868, map of Wakefield; Giuseppe Mele to Jay Holding Corporation, 383 Jay St, Brooklyn, (mtg $850,) Oct. 21; attorney, Home Title Insurance Co., Jay and Willoughby Sts, Brooklyn.....$1

FLEETWOOD AV, w s, 88.5 ft n of 173d St, 50x95; Catharine McEvoy to Mary G. McEvoy, 119 Park Av, Oct. 30; attorney, D. L. Woodall, Jr., 4,200 Park Av.....$1

GREEN LANE, w s, 100 ft s of Lyon Av, 25x100; Pauline Cataldo to Mary Winkler, 165 East 95th St, July 23; attorney, Richard Krause, 49 Wall St.....$1

JEROME AV, 2,945, w s, 18x79.11; Margaret E. Ellis to Lawmor Realty Co., Inc., 42 Broadway, mtge $9,800, Sept. 30; attorneys, Marsh & W., 42 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 185 and 186, map of Van Cortlandt Estate; also Lots 190 and 191, same map; Bromberg Realty Co. to Hensle Construction Co., 330 West 207th St, mtge $5,325, Oct. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 101 to 108, map of Willis estate; Georgiana O'Brien to Jennie Y. Brady, 2,395 Valentine Av, Oct. 15; attorney, J. J. Brady, 2,395 Valentine Av.....$1

LOT 16, map of Harrington estate; Joseph Schwartz and others to Louis A. Schwartz, 1,138 Wyatt St, Oct. 21; attorneys, Clocke, L. & F., 3,012 149th St.....$100

LOT 159, map of Gleason property; John Nichols to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St., Brooklyn, mtge $4,850, Oct. 28; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway.....$1

MORRIS AV, w s, 196.6 ft n of 166th St, 100x115; William E. Diller to William E. Diller Realty and Construction Co., Oct. 28; attorney, Seybel & F., 41 Park Row..$1

SHAKESPEARE AV, e s, 175.5 ft n of 169th St, 25x irregular; Leonora Bell to Bell Realty and Construction Co., 1,187 Woodycrest Av, mtge $4,200, Oct. 28; attorney, Loeb & P., 19 Cedar St.....$1

STARLING AV, n s, 25 ft w of Olmstead Av, 100x100; Daniel V. Sullivan, referee, to Royal Bronx Realty Co., 1,126 Walker Av, Oct. 28; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$3,000

UNION AV, n e s, of 161st St, 96.1x100; American Land Credit Corporation to New York Co., 200 5th Av, Oct. 27, (mtg $120,000;) attorney, New York Co., 200 5th Av..$1

220TH ST, s s, being part of Lot 346, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Daniel V. Sullivan, referee, to Royal Bronx Realty Co., 1,126 Walker Av, (mtg $4,500,) Oct. 28; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$1,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ARDEN ST, e s, 242 ft n of Nagle Av, 27x110; Bromberg Realty Co. to Hensle Construction Co, 530 West 207th St, Oct. 30, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway...$2,500

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 93d St, 76.1x100.1; Jacob Ruppert Realty Corporation to Nathalie B. Brown, guardian, Newport, R. I., 5 years, Oct. 28; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$75,000

ESSEX ST, e s, 70.2 ft n of Delancey St, 37.8x75.1; A. L. Kass to Eugene L. Richards as Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y., Oct. 30, due as per bond; attorney, State Superintendent of Banks, Albany, N. Y.....$50,000

MACDOUGAL ST, e s, 160 ft n of Prince St, 40x75; Pietro Nerov and others to Cressenzia Cavagnaro, 16 MacDougal St, Oct. 22, due as per bond; attorney, Louis Campora, 93 Nassau St.....$9,550

MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 109th St, —x—, leasehold; Isidor H. Gertler to 109th St Theatre Corporation, 167 West 93d St, Oct. 28,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The disturbance that was over Ontario Thursday night has moved to Eastern Maine, with somewhat increased energy, and as a result there were light rains Thursday night in the Upper Ohio Valley, and on Thursday night and Friday in the east lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England. A South Pacific disturbance has also reached extreme Western Texas, attended thus far by showers in Arizona, and scattered rains continued in the Pacific States and extended into Montana. There is still a third disturbance of more marked character over the Canadian Northwest, but thus far dry.

Temperatures have risen generally in the Central Valleys and the Northwest, where they are considerably above the seasonal average. In the East and South they are still somewhat below normal.

There will be rain Saturday in the Plateau region, the extreme Southwest, and the North Pacific States, followed by generally fair weather Saturday. There will be rain Saturday night or Sunday in the Central Plains States and the Lower Missouri Valley, and on Sunday in the Northwest, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Ohio Valleys, the north portion of the East Gulf States, and probably the upper lake region.

Elsewhere the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday. It will be warmer Saturday in the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lake region, and cooler Sunday in the Rocky Mountain region and the Plains States.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate northwest Saturday and Sunday; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate north and northeast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Western New York—Fair Saturday. Sunday cloudy.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday, preceded by rain in east portion. Sunday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	54	45	4 P. M.	54	52
6 A. M.	52	44	6 P. M.	50	50
9 A. M.	54	46	9 P. M.	45	46
12 M.	55	51	11 P. M.	43	45

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 49; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 45; at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 54 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.87 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
1:40	291-293 7 Av.; Getelman & Stegonsky	Slight
2:00	514 5 St.; John Vida	Slight
3:20	148 Monroe St.; Jacob Goldstein	Slight
8:10	2,470 Beaumont Av.; Angelo Stello	$700
9:30	200 W. 34 St.; not given	Slight
10:30	621 E. 12 St.; Philip Hoellerer	$300
11:10	164 E. 94 St.; Mrs. Annitto Morrell	$2,000
P.M		
1:10	448 Grand St.; Max Eckerman	$25
1:40	1 300 Park Av.; Sam Bronnick	Slight
2:00	278 W. 122 St.; Mrs. A. Connor	Slight
4:10	280 1 Av.; Louisa Grant	$25
4:45	725 W. 32 St.; Chas. M. Pine	$500
5:10	145 St., bet. B'way and Riverside Drive; Van Buren & Co.	$25
6:15	544 8th Av.; J. Bello	Slight
7:05	1,414 Taylor Av.; Nicholas Dilletto	Slight
7:30	500 E. 68 St.; J. Buyman	Not given
7:55	Plymton Av. and Featherbed Lane; not given	Slight
9:15	[illegible] Kossuth	Slight
9:50	64 E. 12th St.; Pacific Embroidery	Slight
9:50	1,465 5th Av.; Max Kessler	Slight
11:00	221 Waverly Place; Gleichenhaus Brothers	Not given
11:10	1,588 Minford Place; J. Inker	Slight

LICENSED TO TEACH.

Successful Applicants for High and Elementary School Positions.

City Supt. Maxwell announces that temporary licenses as teacher-in-training in high schools in the subjects indicated have been granted to the following:

CHEMISTRY—Joseph Abelson.

ELOCUTION—Jeannette R. Hellbrunn.

FREEHAND DRAWING—Bernard Wiseltier.

GERMAN—John J. Klein, Betty Joffe.

HISTORY—Franklin F. Russell.

PHYSICAL TRAINING—Alice Hawksley, Clara L. Newhouse.

Substitute licenses to teach in the elementary schools the vocational subjects indicated have been granted to the following:

DRESSMAKING—Mrs. Margaret E. Berberich, Mrs. Mary F. Carroll Nellie Freid, Mrs. Ingeborg M. Gordon, Rose R. Greenwald, Mary Harrington, Aliacia Kenney, Jessie D. Mack, Anna Masterson Harriet M. Mills, Belle C. Pascual Esperance Pascual, Ada M. Simonson, Mrs. Emilie S. Varian, Mrs. Flora Winstock.

MILLINERY—Elizabeth Day, Marion L. Douglas, Bessie McBennett, Mary R. Walters, Helen I. Wickham.

PLUMBING—Charles D. Ferris, John J. Fitzgerald, Frank F. Ford, Eugene Howard.

PRINTING—Max Liman.

TRADE DRAWING—Benjamin Ascher, Joseph Brady, Harold E. Taylor.

WOODWORKING—William Ingram.

Licenses as substitute teacher of common branches in the elementary schools have been granted to the following applicants who have completed the work of the theory department of the training schools respectively indicated and who have passed the examinations for License No. 1:

BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL—Helen L. Jaches Florence M. Stack.

NEW YORK TRAINING SCHOOL—Ethel L. Christian Esther M. Johnson, Marie R. Kenney, Gussie Koplovitz, Ruth Lippmann, Margaret T. Richard.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A meeting of the Association of Men Teachers and Principals will be held at 4 P. M. on Nov. 4 in the rooms of the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue. Delegates will be elected to attend the general meeting, which will be held at the De Witt Clinton High School on Nov. 12 to fill vacancies in the Teachers' Council.

The Board of Examiners will receive until Dec. 8 application from men for license as Principal of a vocational school. The applicant must be at least 25 years of age, and may qualify until he has reached his fifty-sixth birthday.

A continuation class will be established in the building of the New York and Richmond Gas Company at Stapleton, S. I.

Permission has been granted to the pupils of the cooking class of the Bay Ridge Evening High School "to go to the school at 7 P. M. to cook and prepare their evening meals."

Permission has been granted to Michael Price, a teacher in Public School 14, Manhattan, to be absent without loss of pay on Nov. 24 to attend the annual meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association at Albany.

Warren H. Knapp has been temporarily appointed as a second grade clerk in the Bureau of Audit and Accounts.

The New York Evening High School will be opened on Friday evenings for the purpose of special instruction and recreation. The Principal and one teacher will be in attendance from 7:45 to 10 P. M.

A leave of absence without pay has been granted to John Sheridan, Inspector in the Bureau of School Buildings, for restoration of health.

Frances Rosenthal has been appointed as clerk to the local school boards of Districts 39 and 40 and as clerk to District Supt. Lyon.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Applications for real estate loans desired, quick answers; principals; reasonable. R. M 868 Times Downtown.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY.
Real Estate—Insurance. 191 Park Ave.

Real Estate at Auction.

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO., Auctioneers, 95 LIBERTY ST., N. Y. TEL. 1884 CORT.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 88th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Get What You Want in An Exchange. We have 1 and 2 family houses, 3-4-6 fam. flats, steam apartments, houses in Jersey and Freeport, L. I.; ripe lots in Brooklyn, Westchester, and Freeport; brokers note; new booklets free. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $2,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Eight O'Clock

Want advertisements for The Sunday Times must be received not later than 8 o'clock tonight. Telephone advertisements to The Times—

Bryant 1000.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

51 HAMILTON AV., NEW ROCHELLE. For sale or rent at a bargain. Beautiful 3-story house, 2 bathrooms; garage; about an acre of ground; perfect order; fine location; good neighbors; rent $1,000; price $15,000; commission to brokers. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 20 Nassau St. and 41 East 41st St. N. Y.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE.—Absolute sacrifice; 10-room stucco dwelling; 2 baths, sleeping porch, hot water heat; large plot, best part of town; owner must sell; make offer. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Yonkers.

707 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the "River View Colony," two-story, nine-room dwelling, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements; beautiful location; attractive price. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

"BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT FARM!" 79 acres; magnificent water frontage, beach, wooded bluff; extensive views; mostly cultivated, fertile; good 14-room house, numerous outbuildings; desirable neighborhood; 250 acre. Bargain; HARVEY B. NEWINS, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Jersey City.—New hollow tile, stucco finish, detached dwelling, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; large front and rear piazzas and sleeping porch; large plot; garage space; convenient to train, trolley, stores, schools, &c.; asphalt street; 20 minutes from Liberty St., New York; price $4,500; $500 down, balance monthly. CONDICT, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Write to
SMITH-SINGER CO.,
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.,
for full information regarding attractive modern and up-to-date dwellings and bungalows of all sizes; large grounds; $4,500 to $6,000.

For Rent.—House in Montclair, ten minutes from railroad station; half block from trolley; ten rooms; steam heat and electric light; rent $40. Apply 354 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Montclair.—Opportunity of lifetime; new modern house; 9 rooms, 3 baths; every appointment; will sacrifice for $5,800. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Sta., Montclair.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Free and clear, expensively built new private house, finest location, for equity above first mortgage in first-class Manhattan elevator apartment. Address owner's agent, Box 53, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—100 acres or more; good pasture or hay fields; one piece; must be less than 75 miles from New York; state full particulars and price in first letter for spot cash. Address "Boyce," 3,525 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

36 EAST 49TH ST., (adjoining Cor. Madison Av.)—8 rooms, 4 baths; business or residence; suitable for doctor, decorator, furniture dealer, milliner, furnished rooms or bachelor apartments; tenant can easily sublet basement and parlor floor; low rent; last tenant (ladies' tailor) made a fortune there; commission to brokers. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St., and 20 Nassau St.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

55th, 59 West.—Floor, suitable for dentist, decorator, or private business; decorations to suit.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Store, 23d St. section,, by day's rent, to be surrendered on twenty-four hours' notice. M 281 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av At Morningside Park, near Central Park. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $35, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; rear "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A high-class elevator apartment 6 rooms and two baths, furnished; mahogany and brass beds, piano, Oriental rug, tapestries; furnished complete; southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; corner Broadway; reasonable; references. 225 West 80th, Sanders.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars Slawson & Hobbs, 102 W. 72d.

121st, 509 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful duplex studio apartments; four rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; restaurant, Yetman.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements; will send list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

74th St., 161 West—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

Sunny eight-room apartment, completely furnished, on Riverside Drive, near 96th St. Telephone 2010 River. $175 a month.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Will rent entire floor of dwelling, two rooms and bath furnished; breakfast optional; references required. 163 W. 94th St.

Eight sunny rooms, beautifully furnished, housekeeping; 27 West 11th St. Telephone Chelsea 5413.

Furnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath; all conveniences; electric lights. 616 West 137th St.

94th, 205 West.—Near Broadway; elevator apartment; five outside rooms; piano; $90.

51st, 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; all improvements; business people.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 84 East 32d St.

67th, 47 East, 548 Madison Av. (45th.)—Two rooms, baths; redecorated; parlor floor; business; private; finest neighborhood.

109-111 East 56th St.—Two large, light rooms and bath in elevator apartment; chambermaid service included in rent.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Furnished apartment, 4 to 6 rooms, west of park, between 72d and 98th Sts., by the month; references exchanged. B. D., 514 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Liberal concessions for remaining apartments, New Markeen, 570 West 156th St., near 157th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartment, with mail chutes, &c.; 3-4 rooms, all outside; $38 to $48. Owner on premises.

Wadsworth Av., 88-88, corner 177th.—5-6 rooms, all improvements; $28-$42; Broadway Subway 181st; lowest rents on Washington Heights.

Attractive up-to-date elevator apartment, seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 W. 111th St. Apt. 87.

109th, 245-247 West.—4 rooms, newly decorated; steam heated halls, closets; near Broadway and Riverside Drive; $22.

157TH, 614 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—High-class elevator apartments; four, five, six large, light rooms; $40 to $60.

Physician, single, wishes to share his 7-room apartment with man and wife. Park West. X 370 Times Annex.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, s. e. corner 157th St.; $900 to $3,400.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT, on fifth floor, overlooking Manhattan Square and Natural History Museum, one-half block from Central Park; eight rooms 2 master's and 1 servant's bath; four master's rooms south exposure; always light; very large living room; cool in Summer; convenient to elevated and Subway; will sublet at concession to Oct. 1, 1915, for $2,800; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent on premises, 44 West 77th St.

East Side.

58TH ST., 43-47-51 East, at Park Av., DOCTOR'S apart., 6 rooms, 2 baths; $1,200-$1,250.

RESIDENCE aparts., 6-7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,100-$1,450.

BACHELOR aparts., 3 rooms and bath; $600. All Improvements, Standard Service.

92d, 74 East.—Four light rooms, all improvements; top floor; private house; one or two adults; $30-$40, including electricity.

48 EAST 89TH ST., southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

48 EAST 89TH ST., southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

109-111 East 56th St.—Two large, light rooms and bath in elevator apartment; chambermaid service included in rent.

Bronx.

6 large, light 6-room apartments; high-class residential section; conveniently located; 2 families on floor; 224 and 225 East Tremont Av., adjoining Grand Concourse.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 7.—Exceedingly attractive; thoroughly renovated; freshly furnished; electricity refined service.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

7TH AV., 2,424, (141st.)—Large, light room, private family; telephone. Apartment 41.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; heated; running water; excellent table.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Sunny rooms; private bath; steam; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

39TH ST., (342 Lexington Av.) — Cheerful, large rooms; excellent meals; private.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished, ideal location; board optional.

89TH (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large room, excellent table; private family; moderate. Gross.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, private bath; one small room. Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

WEST 38TH ST., NO. 45.
Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST (La Grange.)—Accommodations, cuisine unsurpassed; board two, $18; single, $8. Southerners.

59TH ST., 220 WEST (between 7th Av. and Broadway.)—Very large, sunny room, suitable for two, in high-class private apartment; extremely reasonable; best references; board optional. Tel. 511 Columbus.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house, table guests accommodated.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment; 2 elegantly furnished rooms, bath; all modern conveniences; board optional; exceptional opportunity.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, and private bath; table guests accommodated.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive large room; also single room; steam; board optional.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.
TABLE D'HOTE, 50C.
Served every evening 6-8. Double rooms, private baths; single rooms; steam heat, electric lights; table board; reasonable.

73D, 175 WEST.—Large and single rooms; every convenience; references; excellent board.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, bath adjoining; table guests; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, sunny rooms; shower; gentlemen; rent reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath, refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Unusually large room; private bath; one small room; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, bath room floor; also small; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST. GRAYCOURT.
Now open for transient and permanent residence; references required. Write for booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS; good, substantial home cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D, 53 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated rooms, bath; southern exposure; board optional.

84TH, 46 WEST. — Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

85TH, 26 WEST.—Suite of two rooms and bath; also one other room; private house; homelike; good table; references.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Handsome rooms, excellent cuisine; refined neighborhood; references; table guests.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large room; private bath; excellent board; Southern family; references. Tel. 6051 Schuyler.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

93D, 29 and 31 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; also other rooms; good meals; parlor dining; table guests.

93D ST., 109 WEST. (Riverside, 89.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; new, desirable.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

98TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table board; Park; references.

97TH, 309 WEST.—Large, outside, sunny room; lavatory; steam; electricity; attractively furnished; private family; block Subway, "L"; references essential; high-class elevator apartment. Rogers.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; board; references.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, exceptionally good table; refined surroundings; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 14 WEST.—Two front rooms, in suite, with board; excellent location; private family. Schendel, Apt. 8.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine.

116TH, 321 WEST.—Clean, large, sunny room; German table; "L"; reasonable. Hauweide.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

142D, 633 WEST.—Handsome rooms, overlooking Hudson; continuous heat, hot water; excellent table; telephone; select private house; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; established 16 years; excellent cooking; reasonable.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

152D ST., 561 WEST.—Single outside room; southern exposure; every modern convenience; refined surroundings; table guests.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (corner 87th St.)—Beautifully situated and exclusive home, for refined people; modern improvements; elevator and garage; few desirable rooms left; references exchanged. Mrs. Stain, Schuyler 9957.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445.—Attractive home, private family, for refined gentleman. Apt. 42.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted.

Twenty cents a line.

REFINED, young, American couple, with three-year-old son, desire two rooms and table board with private family; references exchanged. Address Confidential, N 34 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y., 2,161 Yonkers.

New York City

EDGEHILL INN SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities, Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with beautifully equipped, large, modern home, desires few semi-invalids; careful nursing; home comforts; booklet. Z 842 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 211 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, $10; small, $4; electricity, telephone. Benson.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

19TH ST., 134 EAST.—Sunny suite; two large rooms, bath; telephone; gentlemen; references.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Large, sunny extension room; private bath; desirable large room.

40TH, 120 EAST.—Beautiful furnished rooms and parlor floor for business purpose or for doctor; table guests accommodated.

40TH ST., (94 Park Av.)—Room with bath; private house; select gentlemen.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired hotel life, can find homelike, comfortable room, private bath; breakfast if desired; references.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; reference.

55TH, 33 EAST.—Excellent large, airy rooms with southern exposure.

57TH, 23 EAST.—Handsome studio apartment; steam heat, electricity, telephone; other rooms.

62D, 211 EAST.—For refined gentlemen, elegantly furnished room; Jewish private residence.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LENOX AV., 262, (near 123d.)—Front room; steam; electric; closet; gentleman. Brigham.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,372, near 90th.—Light, airy, tastefully furnished room; running water; Christian physician's residence, breakfast optional; $5.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; bath; every convenience; also back parlor; refined private home, (owner.)

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.) — Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

MADISON AV., 927.—Double room; good heat; all conveniences.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH ST., 20 WEST.—Large and small rooms, all conveniences; telephone; references.

11TH ST., 35 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences, homelike apartment; reasonable.

21ST, 234 WEST.—Business women, couple; sunny connecting rooms modern elevator apartment; breakfast or kitchen privilege; references. Rand.

23D, 258 WEST, (Cavanagh's.)—Large room; private bath; steam heat; $7; small room $3.50.

32D ST., Hotel Strand. Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, in high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, fine room, private bath; electricity, steam; telephone; excellent house.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Excellent single front room, steam heated house; all conveniences; select.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room; private bath; gentlemen.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nice, clean, well-heated room; quiet, respectable house; telephone.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all improvements; quiet, refined house; near Subway.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Room with alcove; also large, sunny room; modern conveniences; select location; telephone.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private bath; also small rooms.

69TH ST AND BROADWAY.—Tastefully furnished large, sunny corner rooms in swell elevator apartment. Phone 685 Columbus. Apartment 1E.

30 WEST 70TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; gentlemen.

70TH, 135 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST ST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room, private bath. Columbus 10106.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms; electricity, steam heat, Columbus 3685.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Desirable rooms, large, small; bath; $3, $6. 9987 Columbus.

72D, 147 WEST.—Just opened, beautiful sanitary rooms; running water; new furniture; baths, toilets; abundant heat; telephone; references.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

72D, 53 WEST.—Light room, elevator apartment; one or two; reasonable. Sly.

72D, 268 WEST.—Parlor, running water, business, living, large, medium, front rooms.

73D, 153 WEST.—Large and small, attractively furnished rooms; electricity; Subway express.

73D, 177 WEST.—Desirable rooms; dressing room; all conveniences; breakfast; Subway; reference.

73D, 272 WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Double, medium, single; showers; electricity; references.

78D, 164 WEST.—Attractive large room; steam heat; near Subway; private house.

73D, 169 WEST.—Magnificent large and small rooms; well furnished; all conveniences.

78D, 255 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with or without bath; also small room.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Comfortably furnished new room adjoining bath, single or double; private house; elegant neighborhood; near Subway.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; adjoining bath; private home.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive, large room, adjoining bath; also medium-sized room; running water.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large second-story room, southern exposure; running water, shower; electricity.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Exceptional, large rooms, with dressing room; single; $3 up.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; gentlemen; also physician's office.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Excellent single, double; private bath; every convenience. 10032 Schuyler.

77TH, 141 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath adjoining; electricity; (private family.)

78TH, 160 WEST.—Inspection invited; newly furnished, sanitary, warm large, small rooms; constant hot water; refined surroundings; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home. 10074 Schuyler. E. K. Haight.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; block Subway; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful large room, southern exposure; running water; Subway; excellent location.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electric light; near Subway; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; every convenience; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Business man or woman can find REALLY DESIRABLE and well-furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment, connecting or single; southern exposure; near Subway and elevated.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms, board.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable rates; gentlemen.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room; bath; gentleman. Schuyler 5194.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent two beautiful sunny rooms; newly furnished; bath; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny rooms; also back parlor; private bath.

83D, 63 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; clean, homelike; references; private family.

83D ST., 121 WEST.—Nice room for two; electric light, bath; reasonable.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; running water; refined; homelike; elevator apartment; second floor; cars; meals; convenient. Quinn.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Cheerful, warm, clean large rooms; $5, $6; private house.

337 WEST 86TH.
Rooms, southern exposure, near Riverside; Subway.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private dwelling; Subway station; telephone; references.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Handsome large room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 107 WEST.—With a private family, three-room suite; private lavatory; independent entrance; breakfast optional. Riverside 3564.

88TH, 103 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentlemen preferred; references. Riverside 7013.

88TH, 172 WEST.—Beautiful large room, all conveniences; private house; suitable for two.

88TH, 259 WEST.—Attractive, large front room suitable for two; electricity; phone.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam heated room, private family; $3; references. Maslen.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, bath; single; electricity; steam. 5258 River.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two gentlemen; telephone; references.

92D, 214 WEST.—Large, small rooms; $5 up; elevator. Apartment A, fifth floor.

93D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; refined surroundings; reasonable.

94TH, 262 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; running water; private house; gentleman.

94TH ST., 315 WEST.—American lady offers room, elevator apartment, private family. Gill.

95TH, 151 WEST.—Bachelor's suite; private bath; kitchenette, electricity. Telephone 2511 Riverside.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; breakfast optional. Linz.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Medium, front; running water; refined business lady only. Post.

96TH, 319 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Front room; all improvements; $7. Apartment 52.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; telephone; electricity; housekeeping; $4; suite, $7. McNamara.

101ST, 230 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small room; private house; attractive neighborhood; near Subway; gentleman.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

103D, 239 WEST.—Pleasant room; elevator apartment; private family; convenient cars. Nahm.

107D, 128 WEST.—Elegant, large, sunny front, back rooms; bath; all conveniences.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Sunny front; private family; elevator; superior table optional. Phillips.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished rooms; modern conveniences; $6-$4. Smith.

111TH ST., 610 WEST.—Exceptional, large, sunny room; high-grade elevator apartment;

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INTOXICATION
PASSION
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WILLIAM ELLIOTT Presents

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By GEORGE V. HOBART

"A Bigger, Better Play Than 'Everywoman.'"—*Brooklyn Eagle*

DRAMA—MUSIC—LAUGHTER—PATHOS—THRILL—SURPRISE—PAGEANTRY—BEAUTY

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"In the Land Where Dreams Begin"
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"In the House of Last Resort"
"The Streets of Remorse"
"The House of Lost Souls"
"The Street of Forgotten Days"
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"'Experience' should crowd the Booth Theatre for the rest of the season"—Eve. Telegram.

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Elyston Morris
Julian Little
Edmond Roth
Duncan Harris
Ralph H. Jones
George Berliner
Harry Lane
George T. Meech
Thomas Herbert
Edwin Silton
Billy Betts
David Bryant
Willard Blackmore
Francis Brandon
Harry Buchanan
Frank McCormick

MISSES
Miriam Collins
May McManus
Roxane Barton
Adele Holt
Eleanore Christy
Frances Richards
Bess Ryan
Marion Whitney
Elizabeth West
Madeline Howard
Dorothy Parker
Margot Williams
Florence Short
Alba de Anchoriz
Marion Holcombe

PRICES: 50c. to $2. Good Seats in the First Balcony, 50c., 75c., $1

POPULAR-PRICED WEDNESDAY MATINEE
POPULAR-PRICED ELECTION DAY MATINEE

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Evgs. at 8 — 1000 — Choice Orch. Seats, at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.

44TH ST. Theatre, near Broadway. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Today, Election Day & Wednesday 2:20
The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s
THE LILAC DOMINO — "A Complete Success! Don't Miss It."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. at 8. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed. 2
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
LIFE
BIGGEST PLAY ON EARTH.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Carriages at 11 P. M.
Prices 25c to $1.50. 500 Orchestra Seats $1.
LOEW'S POPULAR SUNDAY CONCERT — 2:15 and 8:15. 15 Big Features 15 10c, 15c, 25c. Seats Reserved.

Winthrop Ames' **LITTLE** Theatre W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings 8. Matinees Today, Tues. & Thurs. at 2.
DANCING AROUND with Al Jolson and Co. of 125, including Bernard Granville.
Extra Matinee Election Day.
Sunday Night Concert—Extraordinary Feature
Only Appearance THIS SUNDAY of
MANUEL QUIROGA
The Greatest Living Spanish Violinist,
in addition to an all-star bill, comprising: Al Jolson, Howard & Howard, Conroy & Le Maire, Ralph Hers., Kitty Doner, Cecil Cunningham, Dorothy Toye, Artie Mehlinger, Robert E. Keene, Barbaretto & Lea, Doyle & Dixon, Freeman & Dunham, Frank Carter, others.

LYRIC 42nd, W. of B'way | TONIGHT AT 8:15 PROMPTLY.
The Battle Cry
WILLIAM FARNUM—GRACE ELLISTON
Story of the Kentucky Mountains
in Five Acts and 18 Scenes, Company of 50.
PRICES 25c. TO $2.00

SHUBERT Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Today & Wed. | Extra Mat. Elec. Day.
MR. FAVERSHAM with MLLE. DORZIAT in THE HAWK
BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.
Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:30
WHITESIDE IN "MR. WU"

Comedy 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. | Last Last Matinee Today 2:15. | Week
Hit of New York & London Season!
CONSEQUENCES

Monday Evening, Nov. 2 SEATS NOW ON SALE.
MARIE TEMPEST
in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy,
"MARY GOES FIRST."
Extra Matinee Election Day.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:15 | Last Last Matinee Today 2:15. | Week
Fritzi Scheff in Pretty Mrs. Smith
TUES. EVE., NOV. 3. (Seats Now.)
LEW FIELDS (Inc.) Presents SUZI
JOSE COLLINS | CONNIE EDISS, LEW HEARN & TOM MacNAUGHTON
Tom'w, "Thirty Leagues Under the Sea" (pictures)

PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:15
FOUR WONDERFUL ONE-ACT PLAYS, including
"Little Face," "a bare-legged scream."—Herald.
Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. 8:15. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25c. 50c. 75c.
"TOO MANY COOKS" with FRANK CRAVEN.
NEXT WEEK—THE THIRD PARTY.

PLAYHOUSE Evenings 8:20 A Brady's 48 St., E. of B'way Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
Election Day Mat. Tuesday, Nov. 3.
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
MOST REMARKABLE PLAY IN NEW YORK.

48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Thurs.
THE LAW AND THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. | Last Last Matinee Today 2:15. | Week
The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.
Next MONDAY—Seats Now Selling.
JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL
Special $1.50 Election Day Matinee (Tuesday.)

CORT 48 St., E. of B'way. | Extra Mat. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:15. | Election Day.
Under Cover

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats. TODAY, Elec. Day & Wed.
WILLIAM GILLETTE BATES LANCHE MARIE DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:10. Last Matinee TODAY 2:10.
LAST PERFORMANCE TONIGHT.
THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE
With ANN MURDOCK.
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—SEATS NOW.
ELSIE FERGUSON in "OUTCAST" By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. Mats. TODAY, Election Day & Wed. 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG-LEGS

FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway.
Matinees TODAY, Election Day and Wed. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

HUDSON 44th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
ROSE STAHL in a new Comedy, "A PERFECT LADY."

BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs.
Leo Ditrichstein—PHANTOM RIVAL

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
THE SALAMANDER By OWEN JOHNSON.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Nights 25c to $1. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed.
JOHN MASON in "BIG JIM GARRITY."

New Amsterdam Theatre West 42d St., Near B'way.
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—SEATS NOW.
KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
A New Musical Comedy PAPA'S DARLING
Music, Ivan Caryll. Book & Lyrics, Harry B. Smith.

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES.
NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Phone 3698 Bryant.
TONIGHT (Hallowe'en.) Reserve Seats Now.
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"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:20
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:30
LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

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Next Week, "BRINGING UP FATHER."
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ADMISSION 50c.—MUSIC—SKATES FREE
Beginners Taught to Skate. Expert Instructors in Fancy Skating.

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LAST FOUR TIMES TODAY.
THIRTY LEAGUES Under the Sea Sat. Mat. 10:30 A. M.
TOMORROW. THE SPOILERS Rex Beach's Sensational Photo Drama.
Sole Management Ed. E. Pidgeon.
B'way Rose Gardens, B'way, 53d St. 3 P.M. to 1 A.M.
Tonight, Halloween Pumpkin Party.
Monday Evening Grand Formal Opening.
Lew Quinn, Hortense Zare and others.

CENTURY Central Park W., 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2.
Today Mat., "Jewels of the Madonna," with Ewell, Santley, Bergman, Kreidler, Knoch. Tonight: "La Boheme," with Stanley, Castles, Kingston, Chalmers, Weldon, D'Angelo, Jacchia. Next Week: "La Boheme" & "Tales of Hoffmann." Wagner Concert Sunday.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 3, at 3. Piano Recital by the brilliant Russian TINA LERNER
50c. to $2. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today.
The College Girls with Abe Reynolds and Florence Mills.

VITAGRAPH 46TH. ST. & B'WAY. 2:30 and 8:20.
SYLVIA GRAY | THE FATES AND FLORA FOURFLUSH

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. Mary Pickford in "Behind the Scenes." Strand Orch. & O'Fiotta.
10c to 50c. Next Week. "The Man from Mexico."

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'way, 47th St. GEO. T. STALLINGS, Mr. & Mrs. Carter De Haven, Louise Dresser, Dolly & Brown, Emma Carus, others.
Daily Mat. 25c.

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CONTINUOUS ROUNDS OF FUN
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To crown the success of our first anniversary we will give an entertainment of unusual merit and a dinner of unusual excellence at $2.00 per cover on SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31ST.
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Dinner-de-Luxe seven to nine o'clock
Two dollars and fifty cents

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"Stein Unter Steinen." Tonight, "Lieb Vaterland."

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Single Rooms $11 weekly up. Double Rooms and Bath Suites.
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10c CIGAR
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